# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,135—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1881.


## SHIPPING.

### HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1881, at 6 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Pollicherry, Beypore, Alleppey, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palso Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, 1881, at 1 p.m., for Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay, or forwarding by rail or steamer packages for the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th August, 1881. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

| GENOA | and | BOMBAY |
|---|---|---|
| on the 24th | | on the 1st |

*of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 200 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 100 | |
| Suez | „ 360 | „ 220 | „ 80 | |
| Port Said | „ 380 | „ 240 | „ 90 | |
| Messina | „ 440 | „ 280 | „ 140 | |
| Naples | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Leghorn | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Genoa | „ 500 | „ 340 | „ 140 | |
| Marseilles | „ 520 | „ 350 | „ 145 | |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked through the line.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

| | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. HUNGARIA | ..G. Stuhl | 1,382 | 400 | 9th Sept. |
| s. s. DAPHNE | ..G. Doucich | 1,927 | 400 | 20th Oct. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 |
| To Cyprus via Port Said | 375 | 295 | 143 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 205 | 131 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 |

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### STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, 2,261 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

### EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. s. DIDO, Captain G. A. GUTMANN, will be despatched from BOMBAY to HONGKONG (calling at Colombo and Singapore) early in September next.

For freight passage and further particulars apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th August, 1881.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September 1881.

Passage Money to London .....Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRENTHAM HALL | Jas. Shaw. | 2,100 | 300 | 7th Sept. |
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collins. | 2,700 | 400 | 21st do. |
| RYDAL HALL | O. Lloyd | 2,700 | 400 | 8th Oct. |
| SPEKE HALL | W. Brand. | 2,700 | 400 | 22nd do. |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | J. Ferrell | 2,300 | 300 | 19th Nov. |
| TRENTHAM HALL | Jas. Shaw | 2,100 | 300 | 3rd Dec. |
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collins. | 2,700 | 400 | 21st do. |
| RYDAL HALL | O. Lloyd | 2,700 | 400 | 5th Jany. |
| SPEKE HALL | W. Brand. | 2,700 | 400 | 20th do. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,

Sole Agent in

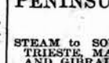
BOMBAY,

65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman | 30th Aug |
| — SUMATRA | 2188 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 6th Sept. |
| s. AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | J. P. Hassall | 13th „ |
| — MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | W. S. Thompson | 20th „ |
| s. ANCONA | 3094 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 29th „ |
| — MALWA | 2309 | 500 | M. De Horne | 6th Oct. |
| s. KHEDIVE | 3860 | 600 | P. S. Tomlin | 13th „ |
| — BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | J. Orman | 20th „ |
| s. CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie | 27th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, available for return within six months from date of departure from the Port of Bombay:—

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via Southampton, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 900 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,000 |
| Second Class | Rs. 600 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class | Rs. 600 | „ 650 | Rs. 700 |

### STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | T. Alderton | 9th Sept. |
| KASHGAR | 2627 | 450 | R. G. Murray | 23rd „ |
| GWALIOR | 2733 | 450 | A. W. Adamson | 7th Oct. |
| THIBET | 2503 | 400 | W. R. Jordan | 21st „ |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

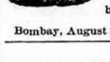
THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 6th September, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August, 1881.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



THE S. S. BRITANNIA will leave the Prince's Dock at noon, TO-DAY.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 12 noon.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 29, 1881.

NOW READY,

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

GENUINE

### GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-size Tins | Rs. 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Double-size Tins | „ 1 0 | 1 2 |

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

### TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Table Forks. Rs. 25 | nett per doz. | | Dessert Forks. Rs. | 20 0 |
| Table Spoons | 25 | „ „ | Dessert Spoons | 20 0 |
| Tea Spoons | 11 | „ „ | Egg Spoons | 12 8 |
| &c., | | &c.," | &c. | |

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, for General Service in this Department, as SIGNALLERS, will be held in Bombay on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply to this office.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Officiating Superintendent of Teles., Bombay Division.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up till noon on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, for the CONSTRUCTION of QUARTERS for certain employés and subordinate officers of the Trust on Elphinstone Estate.

Plan and specification may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer.

THE NEW GREAT ESTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—An AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Seventy (Rs. 70) per Share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1881, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 12th September next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting Saturday, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 9th September next, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer-books of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 9th, to FRIDAY, the 16th September next, both days inclusive.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of LEATHER ARTICLES under schedule No. 3, WOODEN ARTICLES under schedule No. 9, BAMBOO and RATTAN ARTICLES under schedule No. 10, TIN, COPPER, BRASS and IRON WARE under schedule No. 11, CATTLE EQUIPMENTS under schedule No. 12, and STATIONERY and BOOK-BINDING under schedule No. 13, to the Commissariat Department at ADEN for the year 1882.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden for supplies as per schedules Nos. 8, 9, and 10, on 12th September, 1881, and for supplies as per schedules Nos. 11, 12, and 13, on 19th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the Aden Commissariat Office.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 22nd August, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA, 9, Ezra Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or import as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
3 „ „ dhoties.
3 cases coloured jaconets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of grain sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

Under instructions from Mr. Charles Forbes and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at Stock number 6, East Quay, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned.

Ex s.s. Loch Rannoch.

A in a diamond } 1-50—50 cases copper sheets discoloured
Bombay. } by salt water.

TERMS.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Custom and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, next door to the Government Medical Stores and opposite the Byculla Club, the very valuable and richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, very rich gilt French chairs, circular, marble table, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte in excellent order, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and photographs, rich Brussels carpet, a handsome Madrasbuilt victoria (in very good order, nearly new), a handsome bay Arab horse, young, a set of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th August, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MOUNT ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by public auction on the undermentioned days and time, on the premises by order of the Official Assignee, in re Sukaram Crustnaice and Ramchunder Crustnajee (Insolvents) the whole of their right, title, and interest in the following landed properties, viz.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl, standing thereon, situate at Mount Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 384 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector or Assessment under No. 100, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue old No. 155 and new number 585-3721, and bounded on the east, north and south by the properties of Mr. Mudden Crustnajee and on the west by Mount Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.—(Marked A in plan.) All that piece of ground together with a chawl standing thereon, situate at Mount Road, containing by admeasurement 471 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 77 and bounded on the north, east, and west by the properties of Mr. Ganpat Maneckjee and on the south by public passage.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.—(Marked B in plan.) All that piece of ground together with the house standing thereon, situate at Mound Road, and assessed under No. 83, containing by admeasurement 414 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east and south by the properties of Mr. Ganpat Maneckjee, on the west by the property of Sewjee Bapoojee, and on the north by a passage.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 5.—(Marked C in plan). All that piece of vacant ground situate at Mount Road, containing by admeasurement about 150 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Sewjee Bapoojee, on the west by the property of Rainchunder Pootajee, on the south by the property Lot No. 6 or D, and on the north by a passage.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 6.—(Marked D in plan). All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate at Mount Road, containg by admeasurem...nt 1,572 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Gunput Maneckjee, on the south by pubuc passage, on the west by Mount Road, and on the north by Lot Nos. 4 or 5 and the property of Kesew Bhana and the property of Cassibai, House No. 79.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1881.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

SCINTILLAE JURIS and other books. Borrowers will oblige by returning to W. B. FELLOWS.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s revised Price List of Billiard Materials is now ready and can be had FREE on applying to 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

BILLIARDS.—The return match of 3,000 up for a silver cup will be continued at the Waverly Billiard-Rooms, this evening, play commencing at 9 p. m.

A YOUNG English gentleman, respectably connected, holding a good Govt. appointment, is desirous of corresponding with the friends of an ELIGIBLE YOUNG ENGLISH LADY of education and some accomplishments, with a view to matrimony. Apply "G.H.," this office.

LOST OR STOLEN, on the 17th instant, at Barhanpore Bhagal, near clock-tower, Surat, a gold hunting keyless watch, No. 4016, by Rossmond, with chain. Whoever will bring the same to this office, or give such clue as will lead to its recovery, will get a REWARD of RUPEES FIFTY. Address Z. Y., care of this Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON in Cut, also CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE. PEARSE, Apollo Street, and Rampart Row.

## TREACHER & COMPANY'S TRUNKS, BAGS, & DRESSING CASES.

TRUNKS, OVERLAND—

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned canvas, from 27 to 36 inches in length | 22 to 27 |
| Ditto, superior quality, from 33 to 36 inches do. | 50 to 60 |
| Solid Leather, Brass, Brass rivetted, Brass corner pieces, best finish throughout | 60 to 90 |

TRUNKS, IRON—

| | |
|---|---|
| Scarborough, Grained Oak, very strong, from 24 to 30 inches in length | 14 to 25 |
| Southport, Brass "patent-safety" fastenings binding the lid closely down the whole length of the Trunk, making same very secure, 21 to 30 inches in length | 18 to 30 |

CABIN BAGS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Stout Japanned Canvas, opening at the top, has enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a tray for Linen, very handy | 34 to 40 |

PORTMANTEAUX—

| | |
|---|---|
| Solid Leather, best quality and workmanship, 22 to 27 inches long | 36 to 50 |
| Ditto with expanding top and straps, 24 inches long | 44 to 48 |
| Basil Leather, very good and strong, 22 to 27 inches long | 22 to 30 |
| Tan Canvas, leather bound, 22 to 27 inches long | 19 to 25 |

BAGS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hand Travelling Tan Canvas opening wide, well finished, with good serviceable locks | 14 to 25 |
| Hand Travelling Morocco or Russia leather, well finished with outside pocket | 14 to 36 |

BAGS, GLADSTONE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Collapsing, when not full, Tan Canvas | 22 to 34 |
| Ditto in plain Hide or Black Leather | 30 to 50 |

BAGS, LADIES'—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hand Travelling, in Morocco or Russia Leather, well finished with silk or calf linings, opening wide | 10 to 30 |
| Hand Travelling, with outside pocket | 20 to 40 |
| Ditto with Nickel mounts, very handsome | 20 to 40 |

BAGS, COURIER OR MONEY—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tan Canvas, with the latest improvements in locks and straps, outside pockets | 7 to 12 |
| Morocco ditto ditto ditto | 7 to 15 |

AIR TIGHT CASES—

| | |
|---|---|
| Best stout Japanned Tin, Brass bolts, good locks, for Uniforms, &c. | 18 to 34 |

HAT CASES—

| | |
|---|---|
| Leather, Japanned or Tanned Canvas | 11 to 15 |

HAT COMPENDIUMS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Leather, &c., with space for collars, &c. | 27 to 30 |

DRESSING BAGS—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Acme Bag," fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, so constructed that fittings may be removed at pleasure, and when inserted may be so closed up that the Bag is useful as an ordinary travelling bag, with plated Nickel or Silver capped bottles, &c., Tan canvas cover | 145 to 280 |
| "Ne Plus ultra" Bag, fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, with toilet arrangements in a convenient outside pocket, readily accessible | 75 to 115 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

| | Per doz. qts. | Per 2 doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Price—Credit | Rs. 58-0 | Rs. 61-0. |
| Price—Cash | Rs. 55-8 | Rs. 58-8. |

## WHISKY! WHISKY !!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate a really good sound WHISKY PEG. Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23. Per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

The "London Club Sherry," T. and T. supply, is a very high-class wine, rich and delicate in flavour of exquisite aroma and very nutritious. Price per dozen Rs. 27.

The "St. Julien Medoc" for breakfast or tiffin cannot be surpassed in the East at the price.

Price per dozen quarts Rs. 10; pints Rs. 5-12.

## THOMSON AND TAYLOR

5, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADEVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

## OVERLAND TRUNKS, DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS &c.,

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

| | Inches. | Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made | 30 | 36 | 0 |
| | 33 | 39 | 0 |
| | 36 | 42 | 0 |
| LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division | 33 | 51 | 0 |
| | 36 | 58 | 0 |
| THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEAU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article | 22 | 30 | 0 |
| | 24 | 34 | 0 |
| | 27 | 38 | 0 |
| SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Rivetted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made | 20 | 50 | 0 |
| | 24 | 60 | 0 |
| | 26 | 70 | 0 |
| | 30 | 90 | 0 |
| THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing | 22 | 40 | 0 |
| | 24 | 44 | 0 |
| AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat | 22 | 24 | 0 |
| | 24 | 28 | 0 |
| | 26 | 30 | 0 |
| | 28 | 35 | 0 |
| EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Storing Kit during the rains | 34 | 50 | 0 |
| THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap | 20 | 36 | 0 |
| | 22 | 40 | 0 |
| | 24 | 44 | 0 |
| THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide | 22 | 44 | 0 |
| | 24 | 48 | 0 |
| THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth | 18 | 25 | 0 |
| BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c. | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| | 14 | 14 | 8 |
| | 16 | 16 | 8 |
| BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c. | | 5 | 12 |
| | | 6 | 12 |
| COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security | | 9 | 0 |
| | | 10 | 0 |
| | | 11 | 8 |

| | Inches. | Prices. | |
|---

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

THE past week has been more or less of a native holiday throughout, inducing a very quiet feeling in business generally. Imports have been particularly slow, both as regards transactions from first and second hands; and Cotton has been equally dull next to nothing having been reported in the shape of purchases for export. Wheat and Seeds, however, continue to attract marked attention, the demand, for the former more especially, having run up prices considerably beyond a parity with home currencies. Freights were active and advancing in the earlier part of the week, 41s. 3d. having been paid for Wheat to Liverpool, immediate shipment; but at the close the tendency is a shade quieter and charterers decline to pay 40s. United Kingdom or Continent for distant loading, the rate which owners now ask. Money here continues very firm, strengthening Sterling Exchange, but exercising directly the opposite effect on Government Paper and other securities which have again been very dull during the week. Crop prospects still tend, if anything, towards improvement, although the weather latterly has been very irregular, rainy in parts and fine elsewhere. Fortunately it has in some measure been distributed as most required, but there is still more rain wanted in the south-east of the Presidency, whilst in parts of the Berars and Guzerat a continuance of dry weather is wanted.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office .... | Inc. | Rs. | 1,95,286 |
| Do. do. Branches..... | Inc. | " | 1,00,677 |
| Other Deposits ..... | Dec. | " | 14,29,399 |
| Government Securities..... | Dec. | " | 4,90,182 |
| Loans..... | Inc. | " | 2,01,763 |
| Bills Discounted..... | Dec. | " | 2,29,608 |
| Cash with Correspondents ..... | Dec. | " | 1,51,130 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Dec. | " | 13,631 |

This return is by no means so favourable as was if not anticipated at least hoped for. The Cash Balance is certainly the same, but only so owing to the increase in the Government Balances and the reduction in Cash with Correspondents, the real trade demand having tended to weaken the Bank. The hope of an immediate reduction in the rate of discount is, therefore, very slight, especially when we take into account the unfavourable character of the settlement anticipated for the Government Paper bargains on 1st proximo. The Exchange Banks, however, will gain strength rapidly in the course of another few weeks, and notwithstanding the extent of the export business to be done in the interval, there can be very little doubt, but we shall see rates of discount lower before two months are over.

EXCHANGE.—Until just at the close we have had a very firm market throughout the week, and a fair extent of business has been done, but after a rise of nearly one per cent., we close again to-day at about our last Monday's quotations. We opened for this steamer on Wednesday on the basis of 1s. 7 13-16d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 8¼d. for 3 months' Credits, but on Thursday a rise of 1-32d. took place. On Friday an advance of one per cent. advised in the rates of discount with the Bank of England and Bank of France added to a higher quotation for Bar Silver induced a rise of 1-16d., and on Saturday a further improvement of 1-32d. to 1-16d. took place. To-day, however, a decided reaction has taken place. The Banks have all been much more willing buyers than sellers, both ready and forward, and rates close weak to a fall of ¼d. in Bank Bills and 3-32d. in Private Paper, the following being closing quotations :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 27-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 13-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13 to ¼ per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are all buyers but unwilling sellers, indicating at the moment a distinct anticipation of lower rates. And there can be no doubt that the advance we had earlier in the week being due to a squeeze for money here is now fading away with the probability of cheaper money in the course of a very short time. It is believed in some quarters that the unallotted balance of Council drafts has been taken up, and that the fall is owing to that, but in any case it has distinctly evident that at the level to which we had advanced was enabling the Exchange Banks to lay down funds here, either in the shape of Councils or Silver, which was bound in a few weeks to put an end to any pressure for money.

Reuter publishes a telegram this afternoon to the effect that the Bank of England has decided for the present not to sell any more Bar Gold. This is somewhat differently interpreted in various quarters, but the general view seems to be that it will have a tendency in the meantime to restrict the withdrawals from America, and thereby minimise the probability of a further advance in the Bank rate of discount. The effect, however, can only be to the difference betwixt melting Bar Gold and recoining Sovereigns, and it remains to be seen whether that margin will suffice to check the American demand.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has recovered to ¼ per cent. premium, but for 60 days' sight we still quote ¾ per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotations by wire for 4 months' sight Bank drafts on London is 3s. 8⅛d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Last Monday the market closed with some signs of returning strength at Rs. 100½ for Fours and Rs. 109 for Four-and-a-half, and on mail-day a recovery to Rs. 101½ took place in the former, whilst the latter remained unchanged. On Wednesday the market opened strong, and Fours touched Rs. 101¾, whilst Fours-and-a-half recovered to Rs. 109½. During the day, however, sellers came out specially of Fours, which receded to Rs. 101¼, and on Friday a very weak feeling was apparent, the quotation receding to par. Saturday witnessed continued dulness, and prices gave way to Rs. 99¾ and Rs. 109 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively, but to-day the feeling is again a shade firmer, Fours having been done at Rs. 99⅝ without finding further sellers at the rate.

As regards the future, opinions are apparently as unsettled as ever. An idea prevails that both here and at home money has seen its highest, and if so, no doubt values are not too high; but there is nevertheless the shadow overhanging the market of the approaching settlements of the time bargains for 1st and 15th proximo, and until it can be seen how they are likely to result the value of paper must be full of uncertainty.

SHARES.—The native holidays have been against the market, Saturday having been partially and to-day entirely closed. On the whole the tendency has been weak, and our quotations, as given, show a decline of Rs. 2½ on *Bank* of Bombays, other Banks being unaltered. In *Press* Companies there is a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort, Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Apollo, Rs. 5 in Mofussil, and Rs. 2 in Sind Press. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 45 lower at Rs. 930, Port Cannings Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 220. For *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares the enquiry has been limited as compared with a few weeks ago, and rates as a general rule are in buyers' favour by Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 on the week, but the dulness is more owing to the collapse in Government Paper reacting on the market than anything else, as the working of the various Companies for the half-year ending 30th June show profits ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 570, and Bombay-Burmah Trading to Rs. 2,410. Gold Mining Companies continue practically unsaleable.

PIECE-GOODS.—The holidays have checked any possible symptoms of activity in the bazaar, the clearances from which during the week are only estimated at about 1,100 packages of all kinds, at previous prices. And from first hands there has been very little doing ready, whilst to arrive, transactions have been on almost an equally limited scale, notwithstanding the temporary improvement in exchange. The uncertainty prevailing regarding outward freights has been an adverse feature, but the main point is, that whilst manufacturers at home are well engaged forward and comparatively firm holders, dealers here hold as a rule large stocks which they are unable to sell at equivalent to present cost for replacing. For the time being these antagonistic positions seem irreconcilable, and it remains to be seen how the two sides are to come together. Notwithstanding the favourable crop reports from up-country there is little appearance here of any material improvement in values, and the tendency on this side is to calculate on a fall in the price of the raw material bringing Manchester rates nearer our level.

In *Local*-made goods the business this week has only been about 700 packages at As. 8 to As. 8½ per lb. according to quality.

TWIST.—For English Yarns the enquiry has not improved in the slightest, and notwithstanding moderate stocks, prices are unaltered; if anything the turn in buyers' favour. *Local* Yarns are steady, about 1,500 packages having been sold during the week at As. 7 to As. 7½ per lb. for 20s according to quality.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet at unchanged prices, notwithstanding comparatively light stocks: and the same report applies to *Yellow Metal*. For *Iron* there is no improvement in the demand here, although home telegrams are reported to advise greater firmness.

COALS on the spot continue as dull as ever, supplies being far in excess of the ready demand. For future shipment, however, there is a fair enquiry on the part of consumers at fully current rates, but sellers are unable to do anything within As. 12 to Re. 1 per ton of what is offered.

COTTON.—The collapse which appears to have taken place at home in the value of Americans, whilst it has only been partially reflected in the quotations for Surats has evidently had a deterrent effect on buyers to arrive both Liverpool and Continental, and during the week a most limited business has been done for export, the reported transactions scarcely exceeding 1,500 bales. As rates have, however, never advanced in anything like the proportion of home values, the reaction has been equally slight, and since last mail-day the decline to notice has not been more than Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and even with that, we are, considering the classes available, ahead of home currencies.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week ..... | 3,202 | 3,546 | 2,578 |
| Since 1st Sept. | 1,227,010 | 1,176,037 | 843,447 |
| Since 1st Jan. | 1,082,029 | 1,054,497 | 768,348 |

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 12,743 bales, making a total of 855,958 bales since 1st January, as against 846,651 bales for the corresponding period last year.

*New Crop* advices are still of a somewhat uncertain character. During the past week they have so far improved with the very general break in the weather, and looking at them only from the present aspect of things a full average yield might be calculated upon. The weather of the next few weeks, however, has so much to say to the ultimate result that it would be mere guess work attempting to advance definite opinions.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

| | | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. G. F. Omra, Ready | | ....Rs. 172=4 17/32d. | |
| G. F. do. | do. | ..... " 162=4 9/32d. | |
| Good Dhollera | do. | ..... " 190=4 31/32d. | |
| F. G. F. do. | do. | ..... " 180=4 23/32d. | |
| G. F. do. | do. | ..... " 172=4 17/32d. | |
| Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready | | ..... " 187=4 29/32d. | |
| F. G. F. Westerns, | do. | ..... " 166=4⅛d. | |
| G. F. do. | do. | ..... " 163=4 5/16d. | |

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues in good demand, and with very moderate arrivals, prices are maintained at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. For *Rapeseed* the enquiry is extremely active in comparison to the supply, and Guzerat may be quoted at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. For *Gingelly* we quote White at Rs. 37 to Rs. 39 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT of all descriptions has met an extremely active demand throughout the week, both for ready and future delivery, and although at the close the tone is a trifle quieter, we still quote Best White at Rs. 35 to Rs. 35-8 per candy. The belief still prevails that very large supplies have yet to come forward from up-country, but allowing for that it seems by no means unlikely that the present scale of demand will exhaust them at an early date, and we are not unlikely to see prices here—as they are now—considerably above home figures for some time to come.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 27th August as compared with the statement of the 20th August :—

| LIABILITIES. | Aug. 20. Rs. | Aug. 27. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ..... | 22,25,000 | 22,25,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office.... | 35,46,382 | 37,41,648 |
| Do. do. at Branches..... | 7,13,363 | 8,13,980 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 2,45,15,470 | 2,30,86,071 |
| Post Bills ..... | 18,813 | 15,407 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn..... | 4,00,380 | 4,87,555 |
| | 4,14,79,363 | 4,03,69,661 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 61,61,285 | 56,71,103 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise..... | 11,22,122 | 11,00,361 |
| Loans, on Security of do..... | 1,39,48,001 | 1,37,43,211 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ..... | 1,711 | 3,162 |
| Bills Discounted..... | 88,64,909 | 86,35,301 |
| Stamps..... | 3,031 | 2,983 |
| Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,48,945 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000 | | |
| | 3,23,945 | 3,23,945 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents..... | 2,80,756 | 1,29,626 |
| Cash and Currency Notes..... | 1,07,73,600 | 1,07,59,969 |
| | 4,14,79,363 | 4,03,69,661 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ..... | Rs. 12-4-6 |
| Carolus ..... | " 236 |
| Mexican Dollars ..... | " 224 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ..... | " 231 |
| Bar-Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness ..... | " 106-11 |
| Gold Leaf ..... | " 19-12 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch..... | " 19-13 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch ..... | " 19-10 |
| Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch ..... | " 19-12 |
| Pekin God Bar ..... | " 19-6-6 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Crosby, 1,161 tons, Captain T. Evans, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Minerva, 1,025 tons, Captain J. Morton, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from West Hartlepool (20th July), with a cargo of 1,433 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Meerwanjee Nasserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Miss Madden, Mr. A. D. Frain, Mr. and Mrs. Massum Alee, Aga Tanore Khan, Mr. Abdoola Razalle and boys, one clerk, one inspector and 17 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Calipso, 1,250 tons, Captain F. Bellovita, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Trieste (5th Aug.), with nine deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—12 packages piece-goods, 2 cases cheese, 1 package wire, 10 cases glassware, 17 bales twist, 36 casks beer, 2 cases buttons and spoons, 1 case metal leaves, 4 cases medicine and 1 cases beads. From Port Said—36 packages storax liquid. From Aden—2 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 42 packages gum, 37 packages bysabole, 1 package piece-goods, and 52 empty casks.

## ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Minerva (s) ..... | Morton .... | Hartlepool, July 20. |
| 29 | Calipso (s) ..... | Bellovita.... | Trieste, Aug. 5. |
| 29 | Sumatra (s) ..... | Briscoe ..... | Venice, Aug. 18. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Punjaub(s)..... | Davison .... | Persian Gulf. |
| | Crosby(s)..... | Evans ..... | Marseilles. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calipso, to Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
Steamer Geelong, to China.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—13½ cwts colombo roots and 27 cwts orchilla weed, Morarjee Lalljee; 12 cwts wheat, Benn Ashley and Co; 660 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 24 bales skins, P. M. Syed Sirozoodin and Co; 8 bales hides, V. A. Syed Mohidin and Co; 17 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Hossein and Co; 23 bales wool, Khusow Ludha; 30 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee; 40 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Luckmidass Nursee.

Trentham Hall (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 736½ cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jeewraj; 77 bales cotton, Vairsey Hajee; 300 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2½ cwts ivory, Nensey bhoy Gangjee; 5¼ cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 2½ cwts ivory, 49½ cwts clove stems and 173 cwts cloves, Jairam Sewjee; 436 cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton (s)—499½ cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—12 bales silk, Meiffrie, Neveu and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Dido (s)—30 bales twist, Jeevabhoy Juggonath.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dido (s)—294 cwts olibanum, Cassom Canjee; 67 bales cotton, Dowlutram Dwarkabhoy; 96 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 126 bales twist, Tata, and Co; 100 bales twist, Ramchunder Hurdive; 40 bales twist, Framjee Bomanjee; 97 bales cotton, Shewram Khemchund.

Geelong (s)—100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

100-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Setna.

150-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Morarjee Bhimjee.

Long Causes.

525-80—Nanu and H.—Muncherjee Jewanjee Punthucky vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Punthucky—Payne and G. Part heard.

68-80—Crawford and B—S. de Esperance and others vs L. de Souza and others—Tobin and R.

19-81—Smith and F—Manockjee Sorabjee Mehta vs Maneckbai and others.

489-79—H. Bicknell.—Itcharam Gungadass vs Nandlal Behuriial and others—Shapoorjee and T., and A. and H.

109-79—Payne and G.—Shapoorjee Rustomjee Maistry vs Dossabhoy Bezonjee and others—Ardeshir and H.

107-81—Chalk and W.—Eduljee Bapoojee vs Dhunjeebhoy Jewajee Desai—J. C. Cama.

1-81—Crawford and B.—C. Cursondass *alias* Kalla Purshotum vs Vundruwandass Purshotumdass and others—S. and T. N. and H. M. M. Munshi.

407-80—Sharam P.—Raghunathdass Jumnadass vs Karamsey Madhowjee and others—H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

357-80—Chalk and W.—Yeshwant Camoojee vs Janardhun Purshotumjee and other.—Shamrao, and Crawford and B.

615-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Joybai vs Ithalal Vundrawundass and others—J. Macfarlane and C. and W.

115-80—Chalk and W.—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Ithalal Vundradass and others—J. Macfarlane.

78-80—In person in paupers—Ismail Khan and another vs Abdool Gani and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

73-81—Shapurjee and T—Ambavahoo vs. Giga Mahomed and another.

214-81—Tyabjee and D—Gungadhur Eshwantrao vs. Tulsidass Kissondass.

232-81—Smith and F—Sha Purshotumdass Gooculdass vs. Rustomjee Eduljee—Tyabjee and D.

321-81—Payne and G—Rugunath Anundia and others vs. Mahomedbhoy Fazulbhai and another.

Long Causes.

532-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Runchordas Canjee vs Burjorjee Pallonjee Mehetjee—H. Bicknell—part heard.

375-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dewjibai vs Nanbai and others—H. Bicknell and H. Bicknell—Part heard.

573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Sulleman Joosub.

538-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Luckumsey Rowjee vs Hurbum Nursey and another—Muljee and B. and Smith and F.

320-80—Payne and G.—Dossibai and another vs the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass and others—Tyabjee and D.

81-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Munsookhbhoy Bhugoobhoy and another vs Bhimjee Vujpal.

58-81—R. M. Sayani—Meeomanbhoy Gangjee and others vs Nanabhoy Boyjonshaw—Crawford and B.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Symons, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Bangalore.

AUGUST 28.

Free, Major, R. A., on leave, from Murree.
Twynam, Col., 2-15th Regt., on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 29.

Galloway, Lieut. Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Wright, Captain, R. E., to join, to Allahabad.
Beaver, Captain, R. A., to join, to Secundrabad.
Twynam, Col., 2-15th Regt., from leave, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 29.

1. The usual monthly regimental committee meeting will be held at the head-quarters on Thursday next, the 1st September, 1881, at 6 p. m.

2. Intending competitors at the central rifle meeting and others are informed that prospectuses of the meeting can be bought at the *Deccan Herald* office; cash annas eight per copy.

3. There will be squad drill at the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 31st instant, at 6 p.m.

The manual, firing and bayonet exercises will be practised. There will be sword drill for Officers and Serjeants. All members are requested to attend.

No. 1359 Vol. A. Summers having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## THE ARMY.

(*Gazette of London*, Aug. 12.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th August, 1881

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Genl. S. Westmacott retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Genl., dated 13th Aug., 1881.

Lieut.-Col. Sir W. A. Frankland, Bart., retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel, dated 13th Aug., 1881.

Gentleman Cadet H. B. MacKay, from the Royal Military College, Kingstone, Canada, to be Lieut., vice D. A. Johnston, promoted, dated 25th June, 1881.

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieuts. from 20th July, 1881 :—

J. E. Edmonds, vice J. Hare, promoted.
W. R. Morton, vice R. F. Moore, promoted.
A. D. G. Shelley, vice M. H. P. R. Sankey, seconded.
G. H. Paske, vice G. A. K. Wisely, seconded.
E. M. B. Newman, vice A E Dobson, deceased.
F. Glanville, vice T. R. Henn, deceased.
H. M. Chapman, vice G. Henry, promoted.
W. M. Ellis, vice H. E. McCallum, placed upon the Temporary Supernumerary List.

Staff—Capt and Brevet Major W. R. Fox, Royal Artillery, from Brigade Major in South Africa, to be a Deputy-Asst. Qr-Mr.-Genl. (Intelligence Branch) at Hd-Qrs, dated 21st July 1881.

Capt W. A. H. Harry, Royal Engineers, to be a Deputy Asst. Qr-Mr-Genl (Intelligence Branch) at Hd-Qrs, vice Major J. C. Ardagh, C.B, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, dated 12th July 1881.

Captain H. S. Tunnard, 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be A-de-C to his Excellency Sir F. Aloysius Weld, K C, M G, Governor of the Straits Settlements, dated 1st Oct. 1881.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Depy. Commy-Genl. E. Morris, CB., to be Commy-Genl, vice Sir E. Strickland, K.C.B, retired, dated 8th Aug 1881.

Depy Commy-Genl. L. W. Blacker to be Commy-Genl. to complete Establishment, dated 9th Aug. 1881.

Assist. Commy-Genl. A. Clerk to be Depy. Commy-Genl. vice E. Morris, CB, dated 8th Aug. 1881.

Chaplains Dept.—Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, the Rev. D. Horman, M A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class, dated 1st Aug. 1881.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. F. H. Fawkes, from half-pay, Royal Engineers, has been placed upon retired pay, dated 1st July 1881.

India Office, 12th Aug. 1881.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of H. M.'s Indian Forces :—

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. G. H. Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. T. H. Sibley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 12th June. 1881.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. C. L. Brown, of the Bl. Staff Corps, dated 3rd July, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. E. H. Power, of the Mad. Staff Corps, dated 27th May, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. W. H. Beynon, of the Bombay Staff Corps, dated 4th July, 1881.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Fox, of the Bl. Staff Corps, dated 20th June, 1881.

Brgd.-Surg R. Bird, M D, of the Bl. Army, dated 12th May, 1881.

Surg-Major W. H. Harris, M. D., of the Mad. Army, dated 1st July, 1881.

Surg-Major S. J. Wyndowe, M D., of the Mad. Army, dated 15th June, 1881.

The Queen has accepted of the undermentioned Officer being permitted to resign the Service :—Surg. H. Mallins, of the Bl. Army, dated 25th July, 1881.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. G. H. Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 10th June, 1881.

Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. T. H. Sibley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 12th June, 1881.

Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. C. L. Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 3rd July, 1881.

Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. E. H. Power, Madras Staff Corps, dated 27th May, 1881.

Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. W. H. Beynon, of the Bombay Staff Corps, dated 4th July, 1881.

To be Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 20th June, 1881.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surg.-Major E. Taylor, of the Bengal Army, dated 15th March, 1880.

## THE NAVY.

(*Gazette of London*, Aug. 12.)

Admiralty, 9th Aug. 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 30th April 1877, Engineer T. E. Williams has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th inst.

Admiralty, 10th Aug. 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870, and 29th Nov. 1879 :—

Lieut. R. A. C. Montagu has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The following promotions have this day been made :—Sub.-Lieuts. H. Lecke, E. G. Shortland, G. M. Dolphin, and G. Cole; Lieuts. A. C. Gwynn, S. Rawson, H. M. Vaughan-Hughes, G. G. Haswell, C. H. Simpson, W. M. Oxley, H. B. Wroughton, A. W. Davies, H. E. Goldfinch, G. H. King, H. B. Dillon, F. S. Sieveking, P. C. W. Murray, E. D. Hunt, H. G. Paris, S. G. Cooper, T. B. H. Cochrane, J. A. Tuke, H. R. Robinson, R. H. L. Risk, L. Bayly, L. G. Tufnell, and G. E. Patey, to be Lieuts. in H. M.'s Fleet.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Lieuts. in the Royal Marine Arty. dated 1st Sept. 1879 :—G. G. Aston, E. P. Brittan, and A. Paris.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DICKINSON—August 27th, at Camp Malegaon, the wife of James H. Dickinson, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, of a daughter.

TREVOR—August 29th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. C. Trevor, C. S., of a son.

YOUNG—August 21st, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Sir W. M. N. Young, Bart., of a son.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

FORCHHAMMER—BAIERLEIN—August 25th, at Bangalore, at the Evangelical Lutheran Chapel, by the father of the bride, Emmanuel Forchhammer, Professor of Pali, Rangoon, to Constantia, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. R. Baierlein, Leipsig Mission.

DEATH.

HEINIG—August 21st, at Bangalore, of diptheria, Robert Henry, the beloved and only son of F. Heinig, D. P. W.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Korbite."—Kept over for want of space. Shall appear to-morrow.

"A Lover of Truth" and "A Theosophist."—We cannot publish any more letters on the subject.


All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.



# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1881.


IF the project for a Town Hall building for the use of the Municipality is to be proceeded with, the best thing would be for Government to make over the building now known as the Town Hall to the Municipality on such terms as may be agreed upon as fair. Another storey put upon this building to supply the needed office room would improve its appearance in an architectural point of view. To put up a building merely to secure offices is, to our view, most undesirable; and to build another large hall for public meetings would be an unnecessary expenditure of money, when there is already a hall capable of accommodating the inhabitants when assembled for a public purpose. Furthermore, the inhabitants of Bombay have a claim on that building. The scheme for that public hall came from the people, and a large sum, amounting to nearly a lakh-and-a-half, was raised by them and expended on the building. But the project was beyond their powers, and the building fell into the hands of Government. Now that the Municipality need a hall and offices, it seems only fair that this hall should be made over to the inhabitants. It is conveniently situated, it has a stately appearance, and is conveniently supplied with halls of different sizes. It is impossible that the Municipality can, with all the important works required for the health of the city, find the money to build, besides offices for its clerks, a new hall for public meetings. The object of the new Town Hall, when proposed in 1811, was "to provide a suitable building for public meetings and entertainments, and also to make a home for the library and museum of the Literary Society, and for the reception of statues and public monuments of British art." The first and last objects will be equally secured if the building passes back to those who started it and contributed not a little to its cost, the people of Bombay. The museum of the Literary Society has been already removed from the building, and the library, which has been transferred to the Asiatic Society, only remains. There is no reason why this should not still remain in the building even if made over to the Municipality; or a portion of the sum which the Corporation are ready to appropriate for a building might be given to Government to build a library for the Asiatic Society. A suitable place for this would be on the piece of ground where the University Library and Hall are placed. There is ample room there for another building, and if position and design are decided by an architect, such a building would improve rather than injure the appearance of these two buildings. The few military offices now supplied with rooms in the basement of the Town Hall could easily be accommodated elsewhere. The present Municipal offices would be available at a moderate rent, and would be more convenient as being near the Secretariat and the other Government offices. We do not hesitate to assert that the present Town Hall ought to belong to the Municipality, and we believe that it would not be difficult for a suitable committee to make terms for its transference from Government to the Corporation,—terms which would be satisfactory to all parties. One thing deserves mention, and that is, that the situation of the present Town Hall gives the opportunity of finding places for carts and other property held by the Municipal officers as security for taxes, without using the foot-paths for this purpose, and thus making them an impediment and an eyesore. There is no position on the Esplanade where space could be found for placing such things out of sight. They would in such case continue to be as much a nuisance as they are now when encircling the oval near the Prince of Wales's statue, and disfiguring what ought to be one of the finest portions of the town. We cannot think that there could be any difficulty in inducing Government to meet the Municipality liberally in this matter, and we commend the suggestion to our city fathers.

ONE of the most fruitful causes of trouble to the Bombay Government and Government officials, arising out of their connection with

# TELEGRAMS.

## AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

Letters dated 23rd received at Chaman say that Sirdar Aziz Khan, with his force, had halted by the Amir's orders at Shahjni. The Amir himself, with infantry, cavalry, guns, and some irregulars, was expected to reach Kelat-i-Ghilzai on the 29th, but it seems improbable that he will arrive so soon.

It is said that a force under Mahomed Kudus Khan is making a counter-movement on Herat.

The report is repeated, but requires confirmation, that Ayoub intended marching on the 28th, leaving Sirdar Hashim Khan in charge of Kandahar.

## PROPOSED RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

A deputation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, the British Indian Association, and the general commercial public waited on Sir Ashley Eden to-day to urge the construction of a railway from opposite Goalundo to Mymensingh, with extensions to Debrooghur through the Brahmapootra valley, and to Sylhet and Cachar through the Soorma valley. The deputation was very influential.

The Lieutenant-Governor gave it an encouraging reception, and after admitting the want of a line, suggested that the main line from opposite Goalundo at Aucha to Mymensingh might be proceeded with meantime, and extensions to Assam and Cachar might follow after more careful surveys had been made. His Honour said the line to Mymensingh had been selected as a State line, to be constructed in 1882-83; but if private enterprise was prepared to construct it now, the Government would withdraw from the State line. He felt convinced that such a line, if economically constructed, would pay from the commencement, and hoped native capitalists would invest largely. The loss in exchange would be avoided by paying dividends here in silver, instead of remitting in sterling to England. He felt sure the Government would cordially encourage such a scheme, and give whatever assistance was possible.

The deputation then withdrew.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

An important deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades, and the British Indian Association waited on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at half-past ten this morning regarding the opening up of Assam by railway communication. The deputation strongly supported the scheme put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Franklin Prestage for a line starting from Naraingunge through Mymensingh to Gowhatty, connected with the Eastern Bengal Railway at Goalundo by a steam ferry, as avoiding the excessive cost which would have to be incurred in bridging the large rivers which drain the Himalayan range on the north and west banks of the Brahmapootra, and as offering the quickest means of communication between Calcutta and Assam, besides promising to open up Sylhet and Cachar. That line being an isolated one, of considerable length, and with every prospect of its being extended up the Assam valley, as well as in the direction of Sylhet and Cachar, promises to be one of the most important railways in Bengal, and is worthy of consideration. The deputation suggested that the Government should construct the portion of the line between Dacca and Mymensigh as a State railway, afterwards entering into terms with any company willing to complete the system to Gowhatty.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied that the length of the line to Mymensingh had appeared so promising and so very necessary, that the Government had already determined to construct a State railway, as soon as the funds were available for the purpose, during 1882-1883. There is no doubt that if a private company were to offer to make the line on favourable terms, Government would withdraw from the undertaking as a State line, as also the extensions to Assam and Sylhet; and he would have no hesitation in supporting such, provided that the terms offered were such as the Government, in the interests of the taxpayers, could accept. He would also urge upon the Supreme Government the necessity of a complete survey of the Assam-Cachar lines during the cold season, and felt sure the Government would cordially encourage the scheme and give what assistance they could in the matter. It was a great object with the Government to make such a railway.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## NEW PEERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Howth, Lord Reay, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, and Sir H. J. Tufton have all been raised to the peerage.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has decided for the present not to sell any more bar gold.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28.

The latest bulletins state that the condition of President Garfield has improved.

## TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MINOR.

SMYRNA, AUGUST 28.

A terrible earthquake, destroying an immense amount of property, has occurred at Tchesme (situated on the mainland, opposite the Island of Khios).

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollerah | 4 3-16 |
| Under-Secretary | |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102⅜ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 82⅝ |
| 4½ ,, do. | 89½ |
| 3 ,, Consols for account | 99⅛ |
| French Rentes | 114 |
| Bar Silver | 51⅛ |

Arrival—Narcissus.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 29, 5 P.M.

Mail-steamer Hydaspes, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the Lahore paper states that the appointment of Colonel Rowcroft to the command of the 44th Native Infantry was owing to the removal of Colonel T. N. Walker from the regiment. The cause of removal is not known, but Colonel Walker is now at Barrackpore, unemployed.

MAJOR H. C. MARSH, 2nd in command, 18th Bengal Cavalry, has succeeded Major Becher as Station Staff Officer at Jullunder.

THE *Indian Daily News* understands that Mr. Leslie's design for a bridge across the Hooghly has not been approved by the home authorities of the East Indian Railway, and that he and Mr. Rendel, the Consulting Engineer to the company, are both at work drawing up new designs for the bridge.

THE North-West Provinces crops and weather report for the week ended the 24th August states:—General rain throughout the provinces. Crops everywhere good, but damaged by excessive rain in up-country districts. Slight fever in Allahabad and Bareilly; otherwise health good. Prices stationary or falling. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and has appeared in Jhansi.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—There have been rumours afloat, probably with some foundation, that the Home authorities wished to nominate Sir Henry Norman as Sir Robert Egerton's successor in the Punjab. We learn, however, on good authority, that it is now definitely settled that Sir Charles Aitcheson is to succeed His Honour.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that the system pursued by the Indian Telegraph Department has hitherto been to wait on the demand, and to ask for guarantees whenever a demand is made for new lines. "As a case in point, we last year offered to contract for the use of a wire for a certain time, and were informed that no such arrangement could be entered into. Practically, the Director-General refused to trade; as the salaried chief of a monopoly, in the profit and loss account of which he had no direct interest, it is hardly to be wondered at that he sent money away from the door. We happen to know also that cold water is invariably thrown on suggested improvements and completed experiments emanating from those junior members of the department who, by reading and application, have endeavoured to keep themselves abreast of the march of scientific discovery. Even the simplest proposals for popularising and extending the use of the telegraph are adopted only after reiterated application, and then only in small instalments. In this way, the local offices in presidency towns were recently opened in tents and *kutcha* buildings, and have, we believe, to the surprise of the heads of the department, been found to answer beyond their expectations. This may give them heart of grace to take up the suggested scheme for deferred messages to be sent at reduced rates during the hours of the night, when the lines and establishment have hitherto been unproductive. As things are at present worked in India, 20 words a minute may be taken as the average, and 35 words as the maximum, rate of despatch."

THE Lahore paper "makes no excuse (!)" for laying before its readers the following somewhat novel information, relative to the new loan, gleaned from the conversation of an intelligent Mahomedan Moulvi and a Hindu policeman:—"In the first place, owing to the Kabul war, the fiasco in the Transvaal, and that unlucky comet, the Queen is desperately hard up. To be sure, the expenditure on the first item had been clearly recouped by the Viceregal durbar at Lahore, which was a brilliant device of Lord Ripon's to ease the Imperial Exchequer at the expense of the Native Princes, who were obliged to pay the cost in apportioned contributions as a *nazrana*. In this way Lord Lytton's life was spared, the Queen graciously abstaining from saying "off with his head," in consideration of his successor's statesmanlike conduct. The Transvaal affair had crippled the revenue considerably, but there was every hope of its recovering, had it not been for the appearance of the unwelcome *dum-dar*, comet. All the world knows that comets are death on monarchs, and the Queen being under the immediate necessity of giving large sums—lacs of rupees—to the Brahmins (the late Dean Stanley and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others), in order to avert pending calamities, has been under the painful necessity of borrowing. But as her credit is not good just now, the big *bunniah* Rothschild would not float the loan till the Queen gave the Punjab as *girvi*. However, the Queen in person went to his shop and *sumjao'd* him, when he only insisted on a joint bond on "estamp" paper from her and the Shahzada Wales. As for the latter, he, as heir apparent, was so immediately under the baleful influence of the "tailed star," that, in addition to large offerings to various shrines and *faquirs*, he had to fast for two whole days a: duty he performed religiously.

QUARRELS continue between the delegates to the Fenian Convention at Chicago, and the *Standard's* correspondent says that the Convention has "degenerated into a bear-garden."

THE investigation into the charge of perjury against Miss Mabel Wilberforce was concluded at the Westminster police-court on Aug. 11. Further evidence was given in support of the allegations of the prosecution that the prisoner some years ago passed as Mrs. Trenefide, and had a son born to her at Dover in 1862, and in regard to other incidents in her career of which it is alleged she gave false accounts at the late trial. At the close of the evidence the prisoner was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

THE *Daily News* Merv correspondent telegraphed from Meshed on August 9:—"I have arrived here, viâ Chocha, after a seven days' weary march across desert and mountains. Previous to my departure from Merv a council was held, consisting of the entire body of Tekke chiefs. They desire me absolutely to deny the rumours of negociations on their part with Russia, and also the presence of three Merv elders at St. Petersburg. The man Khalli Haberdief, or "Karn, the Big-bellied," is an Akhal Tekke, a cousin of the Tekme, and not a Mervli. I saw his brother yesterday at Chocha. Mukdum Kooli, the hereditary Akhal Tekke Chief, denies the right of the Tekme Sirdar to speak for him or for other Akhal Tekkes. The Persian Government seems very anxious to secure the allegiance of the Mervli, who, however, strongly object. Sipah Salar Houssein Khan is daily expected here from Teheran."

THE *Times* concludes a leading-article on the situation in Afghanistan as follows:—"We hear some times that the overthrow of Abdul Rahman may prove, after an indirect fashion, dangerous to the hold of England on India. Abdul Rahman was in a certain sense, the nominee of England, and his defeat may thus be regarded as a reversal of English policy. We cannot refuse to admit the fact, but we can attach no great importance to it. Public opinion in India may surely be relied upon as better informed than alarmists suppose it to be. The strength of England is brought into no question by anything that has happened in Afghanistan. There is no doubt about her power to interfere decisively. If she holds her hand, it is because she can discover no good reason for interference. If the occasion were to arise, her stroke would be dealt promptly. Her real strength is so great that she has no need to be for ever anxious about keeping up appearances among those who know her and have had experience of her. India is sufficiently impressed with a belief in English power. What we have now to aim at is to enlist her sympathy on our side, to inspire her with a conviction that her interest is England's interest too, and that in no way will England be indifferent to it."

THE release of Mr. Dillon is commented upon by the *Freeman's Journal* as a boon which will lift a load off the heart of Ireland, and it seems to be regarded in some quarters as a tentative measure intended to pave the way for the release of all the *suspects*. The *Pall Mall* remarks that there is no foundation for this interpretation of the release of the member for Tipperary. The simple fact is that the Government were surprised at the latter end of last week by receipt of a telegram for Kilmainham announcing that Mr. Dillon's medical advisers declared that his life would be endangered if he were not released. Two of the first medical authorities in Dublin were sent to Kilmainham to report on Mr. Dillon's health, and as they confirmed the opinion of the local medical advisers, an order was at once made out for Mr. Dillon's release

THE Lord Chief Justice, on August 8, delivered, at Liverpool, a judicial homily in defence of actions for breach of promise, but it is to be feared that his lordship's sensible observations somewhat lose their force when illustrated by the damages which were awarded on the same day in a breach of promise case tried at Warwick. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that one thousand pounds certainly does seem very "heavy and substantial damages" indeed to be awarded to a lady of thirty-nine for a breach of promise on the part of a curate of twenty-eight, whose income is not much above £200 a year. As the plaintiff admitted that she had done the courting, and apparently the kissing, and had received 900 love letters, which, if pasted together, would have reached two miles and three quarters in length, to say nothing of "eleven stanzas to her locks," her claim to compensation does not seem very obvious. The defendant, although amorous, was fickle, and as the plaintiff enjoyed a larger income in her own right than her faithless lover, the case seems to be one of those which have brought such actions into disrepute.

THE press of the Continent is not a little scandalized by the treatment to which Mr. Bradlaugh has been subjected by the House of Commons. The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna and the *National Zeitung* of Berlin vie with the French papers in condemning the conduct of the majority. The Chamber, says one of our Parisian critics, has abused its authority by arrogating to itself the right of scrutinizing the human conscience and of closing for ever all access to the House of Commons to a subject of the Queen who has forfeited none of his civil and political rights. It is a crying injustice. The *Temps* says Mr. Bradlaugh may not be interesting in himself, but he represents the principle of liberty of conscience and the right of the constituencies. Next session, it thinks, the pressure of public opinion will lead the Chamber "à revenir sur sa décision," and to satisfy the electors of Northampton, whose right has been violated by the religious intolerance of the House of Commons. It is not only in Paris that people are expressing this opinion, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the writer adds:—But why, in the name of common-sense, must the House wait till next session "à revenir sur sa décision?" Why not rescind the resolution next week and get rid of the question at once and for all before the recess.

THE astounding condition of the United States navy appears at last to have awakened the Government at Washington to the necessity of doing something. The *Pall Mall Gazette* notes that, however good its personnel may be, there can be no doubt that the matériel of the American fleet is altogether inefficient. All authorities are agreed "that the United States has no navy at all." On the official list there are 114 vessels. Of these many are rotten, many hopelessly obsolete, and of those which in time of peace are still worth something none would "be of service if the navy were called into action to-day." Of twenty-four armourclads only three, which are being rebuilt at considerable expense, are expected to be of use in that not very formidable class of ships, the coast-defenders. The Secretary of the Navy has recently nominated a Commission of distinguished officers and naval constructors to consider and report on the number and description of ships that should be built to bring the American navy up to a proper standard; on the nature of the machinery and armament necessary; and on various details of construction. Though the Commission has not yet completed its work, it is known that it intends to recommend the building of four classes of unarmoured vessels. Of these the most important will be a class of large swift cruisers of about 6,000 tons displacement. The material to be used in construction will be the same as that which has been in use in the British navy for many years—namely, iron or steel cased with wood. There appears something more than a probability that the American Ministry of Marine will do as those of all other maritime States have done, and take the designs of British naval constructors as models to be copied in the reorganization of their fleet.

ANOTHER of the fashionable streets of old London is on the point of being completely delivered over to commerce. Great George-street, Westminster, was in no remote times as much in vogue as Carlton House-terrace is now. But since the day when Mrs. Fitzherbert occupied the corner house near the Park a continuous change has been going on, and latterly the only private residence left amid the long rows of offices was that of the late Lord Hatherley. If, as is probable enough, it results from his death that this house also is sold for business purposes, the flowers will disappear from its windows, and the transformation of an old haunt of fashion will be complete.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Billiards, Waverley Hotel, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Minerva (s), from West Hartlepool; Calipso (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Sumatra (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Punjaub (s), to Persian Gulf; Crosby (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gertrude left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Columbian left yesterday.

DOCK ACCIDENT.—Babajee Luximon, a labourer, while engaged in one of the godowns at the Prince's dock got his left leg fractured by a sack of wheat falling on him.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the fortnight ending the 27th inst:—Horses, 2 lame, 1 sore chest, and 1 sore pasterns; bullocks, 29 lame, 46 sore necks, 1 emaciated, and 2 goading. Total number of cases 82.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Bhasker Damoodhur, *alias* Babajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found loitering at night on the Breach Candy-road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Shiva Bundoo, aged thirty years, who swallowed a poisonous dose of opium whilst suffering from a long-standing illness, and died from its effects shortly after admission into the hospital. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Mullea Abbajee and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Messrs. Dillon and Murphy, police officers, before Mr. W. Webb, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at new Bengalpoora. They were all convicted. Three of the prisoners were fined Rs. 5 each, and the rest Re. 1 each.

FOR KERBELA.—The embalmed remains of Nizamsha, the nephew of His late Highness Aga Khan, were removed from the Khoja Durga, at Bengalpoora, on Thursday last, to the Boree bunder, and thence on board of a steamship bound for Kerbela. The funeral procession was followed by a large number of Mahomedans of the Shia caste.

BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Dadabhoy Cooverjee, Hormusjee Dorabjee, and Nursoo Lingoo, shopkeepers, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having contravened the second condition of their wholesale liquor license by selling less than one dozen quart bottles of liquor between sunset and sunrise. Prisoner No 1 was fined Rs. 15, and the other two were fined Rs. 10 each.

THE POONA VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.—Sir James and Lady Fergusson attended the annual prize distribution to the pupils of this school, at the Soldiers' Institute, Poona, on Saturday evening. Lady Fergusson gave away the prizes, and Sir James delivered an address. Mrs. Sorabjee, mistress of the school, was presented with a silver card-case in the name of the school children, and with a watch sent by Mrs. A. H. Wadia.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Prince's Dock, on view of the body of John Corvey. Deceased was a steward of the steamship Kaieteur, now lying in the Prince's Dock, who on the night previous, while asleep on a hencoop, close by the ship's side on the quarterdeck, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned. His body was recovered by means of drags. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—An open-air meeting, in the form of a concert or evening entertainment, was held on Saturday evening last by the members of the Edina Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars at their lodge room, above the co-operative stores of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parell. The programme of the entertainment consisted of songs, readings, and recitations, which were well rendered and caused general satisfaction. The chairman gave an address advocating the cause of the order.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Sam Seedeebhoy was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a bottle, valued at 8 annas, the property of a Mr. Bedford. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character named Sallorbox Bhowai, *alias* Kannoo, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of having in his possession a goat valued at Rs. 10, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## MEETING FOR A THEATRICAL COMPANY.

SEVERAL influential gentlemen met yesterday afternoon at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s to discuss a proposal to secure a theatrical company for the ensuing season.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman of the meeting, the Hon. Mr. Marriott, observed that there was manifestly a strong disposition on the part of the public to support any reasonable proposition for a company, and that he was very sure that in the absence of one, many of us would miss the pleasant social gatherings at the Gaiety Theatre, to which we had grown accustomed during the last two years. The Chairman then proceeded to read the following letter from Miss Edith Wilson:—

Bombay, 29th Aug. 1881.

To the Chairman of the Theatre Meeting.

SIR,—I observe from the newspapers that a meeting is to be held this afternoon, to consider the matter of a theatrical company for the approaching season, and it has been suggested to me that I might submit a proposition to supply a company.

I may state in the first place that the nucleus of a full comedy and burlesque company will exist in the course of a few days, as I have been for some time past in communication with members of the profession in England, and have transmitted instructions for the formation of a small company with which I purpose travelling in India. These instructions I shall either confirm or modify by telegraph on the arrival in London of the mail of the 16th instant.

In the event of my obtaining a sufficient guarantee of support I would now propose to organize for Bombay a company consisting of 11 acting members, 6 of whom—3 actors and 3 actresses—I undertake to bring from England. I would offer engagements in the first instance, and subject to the approval of any committee that may be appointed by the meeting, to Mr. J. S. Hewitt and Mr. Turner, both of whom have expressed their willingness to return to India, Miss Ada Lester, an excellent leading actress with whom I have played in England, and Madge Antoinette (or in her stead either Miss Kate Newton or Miss Marsh, both of whom are professionally known to me as competent actresses), and Miss Agnes Fraser, who is strongly recommended by Mr. Thomas Turner. With the exception of three actors, to be locally engaged, Mrs. Norville and myself, the company would be complete, and certainly with two low comedians of exceptional strength in the comic element.

I beg to forward a letter from Mr. Hewitt expressing his desire to return to India, but stating no terms. I propose to offer him a liberal salary with half the gross receipts of a performance to be given after the expiration of the subscription season, as his stipulates for a benefit. If Mr. Hewitt declines these terms I purpose to engage in his place Mr. John Owen whose testimonials I transmit.

The cost of bringing the company to Bombay and maintaining it here would amount to Rs. 2,500 a week, exclusive of any salary for myself, and this serious liability I could not undertake under a promise of support to the extent of Rs. 1,500 a week. In other words, I would require a subscription of Rs. 15,000 for ten weeks, for two subscription nights per week, at the rate of Rs. 30⁰ for a box and Rs. 70 for a stall.

As a prospectus will be issued in the event of this proposal being approved by the meeting, it will perhaps suffice if I confine myself to stating that the season would commence about the middle of November, that a new piece would be presented on each subscription night, say, a comedy on Wednesday and a burlesque on Saturday, that there would be no benefits during the term of the subscription, and that I should require in advance, the value of which the subscription be paid to me by ten equal instalments weekly in arrears after the commencement of the season.—Yours, &c.,

EDITH WILSON.

Mr. Poutz observed that Miss Wilson's proposal seemed to him to hold forth a prospect of an excellent company, as it practically embraced the most successful members of the two last companies. He was sure of this fact that Miss Wilson had earned the entire confidence of the play-going public of Bombay, not only in respect of her histrionic ability, but especially with regard to the conscientious manner in which she had fulfilled her two engagements here. He made this remark as a perfect stranger to the lady, and he was certain that he was but expressing a very general opinion that no more capable or trustworthy manager could be found.

A motion proposed by Dr. Hojel and seconded by Mr. H. W. Jones, to the effect that Miss Wilson's proposal had the approval of the meeting, having been carried unanimously, the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, were elected members of a Committee for the purpose of organising and controlling a subscription for boxes and stalls:—Hon. Mr. Marriott, Hon. Mr. Kemball, Hon. Mr. Bailey, Hon. Mr. Melvill, Mr. H. A. H. Wadia, Dr. Hojel, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. C. J. Walker, Mr. Clark, Mr. W. J. Best, Mr. H. F. Cormack, General Hewett, Mr. J. Poutz, Mr. G. E. Noble, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Mr. M. A. Rogay, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. J. Westall, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. W. M. Tennent, Hon. Secy. Major Cowper.

In the lengthy conversation, in which Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Tennent, Mr. Pickering Clark, Mr. Phipson, Mr. Cormack, Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac and Major Cowper took part, regarding the alternative engagements mentioned in Miss Wilson's letter, then ensued, but the Chairman pointed out that these matters could best be settled by a Sub-Committee, and this course commended itself to the meeting.

All the gentlemen elected on the Committee who were present having agreed to serve and do their utmost to further the subscription, the meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

## THE MONSOON.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Byculla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registd. | 63 | 66 | 68 | 10 | 61 | 40 | 66 | 95 |
| Aug. 28 Sunday | 0 | 3 | | | | | | |
| 29 Monday | 0 | 10 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 79 | | |
| Total | 63 | 69 | 68 | 20 | 61 | 65 | 67 | 74 |
| Aug. 29, 1880 | 43 | 95 | 46 | 77 | 39 | 47 | 43 | 55 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## CRICKET.

### NORTH vs. SOUTH.

THIS match commenced at Poona yesterday, and will be continued to-morrow and Wednesday. The sides are—

NORTH.—J. B. D. Adams, Esq. (Tanna), A. Crawley-Boevey, Esq. (Ahmedabad), Lt. W. St. P. Bunbury (Deesa), J. M. Campbell, Esq. (Kaira), H. G. Gell, Esq. (Kaira), Major G. E. Hancock (Rajkot), W. J. Holland, Esq. (Kolaba), Lt. W. T. Kennedy (Sadra), E. Lawrence, Esq. (Dhulia), E. Leach, Esq. (Bhownagar), and A. D. Wilkins, Esq. (Kolaba).

SOUTH.—Capt. G. R. Challoner, R. A. (Ahmednagar), Capt C. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade (Kirkee), A. U. Fanshawe, Esq., C.S. (Poona), Capt. J. R. Hobday (Poona), Surgeon Major T. Holmes, A.M.D. (Kirkee), A. Mull, Esq. (Sholapur), J. Pottinger, Esq. (Ahmednagar), A. Shewan, Esq., C.S. (Sattara), Lieut. Col. Singleton, (Belgaum), Lieut. L. L. Steele, (Poona) Lieut. J. S. Cowans, Rifle Brigade (Kirkee), or Lieut. C. D. Cottrell, R.A. (Kirkee).

*(By Telegram.)*

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SOUTH.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Holmes, b Wilkins | 2 |
| Challoner, b Wilkins | 5 |
| Steele, b Wilkins | 7 |
| Shewan, b Wilkins | 6 |
| Eccles, b Wilkins | 0 |
| Fanshawe, run out | 31 |
| Pottinger, b Gell | 27 |
| Cottrell, b Gell | 0 |
| Hobday, not out | 19 |
| Mull, b Gell | 0 |
| Singleton, run out | 2 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 109 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wilkins 5 wickets for 22 runs.
Gell 3 wickets for 23 runs.

NORTH.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilkins, b Challoner | 0 |
| Hollandnot, out | 50 |
| Leach, l b w, b Challoner | 11 |
| Gell, st Fanshawe, b Steele | 0 |
| Bunbury, b Mull | 5 |
| Kennedy, b Pottinger | 0 |
| Boovey, not out | 8 |
| Extras | 23 |
| Total | 97 |

### POONA vs. KIRKEE.

RETURN MATCH.

This match lost much of its interest by the absence of three of the regular Kirkee players, whose places were filled by Poona residents, adopted for the occasion. One of these, Private Grundy, rendered very good service to his side, going in last wicket and contributing 28, besides disposing of four Poona batsmen by very smart wicket keeping. Notwithstanding this, the match was won by Poona in the 1st innings by 14 runs. Owing to the heavy rain of the preceding evening the wicket was very dead, and heavy scoring was not to be expected. The scores are appended:—

POONA.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Black, st Grundy, b Eccles | 0 |
| G. Hart, Esq., c and b Cowans | 0 |
| A. Shewan, Esq. c Holmes, b Eccles | 14 |
| Capt. Hobday, st Grundy, b Ryan | 21 |
| Lt. L L Steele, c Eccles, b Ryan | 25 |
| Col Singleton, b Eccles | 3 |
| Lt. C C Hodgkinson, st Grundy, b Eccles | 12 |
| G Vidal, Esq b Cowans | 9 |
| T H Stewart, Esq. st Grundy, b Eccles | 1 |
| J Ryan, Esq, c and b Eccles | 0 |
| A Pringle, Esq. not out | 2 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 93 |

KIRKEE.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. T. Holmes, A. M. D., c Hobday, b Ryan | 0 |
| Lt. G. Nugent, R. A., c Stewart, b Ryan | 3 |
| Lieutenant C. Cottrell, R.A., b Ryan | 22 |
| Captain C. V. Eccles, b Ryan | 16 |
| Lt F. T. Hockers, R. A., hit wkt, b Hart | 1 |
| Lieutenant F Kuper, b Ryan | 1 |
| Colonel Hadow, R. A. run out | 0 |
| Capt. Burridge, R. A., c Shewan, b Hart | 0 |
| Lieut. J. S. Cowans, R.B., c and b Ryan | 0 |
| R. P. Ryan, Esq., not out | 3 |
| Pte. Grundy, b Ryan | 28 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 79 |

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

### AN INTER-PLEADER SUIT.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY VS. CRISHNABAEE AND ANOTHER.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Telang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hone, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the second defendant, Bhugwandas Pranjeewandas, a son of the first defendant, Crishnabaee.

Mr. Lang stated the facts of the case, which are briefly these. Nathoobhoy Ramdas, the plaintiff's father, by deed, dated 26th August, 1843, bequeathed a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the first defendant, which was to be paid after her marriage. If she had any children, the money was to go to them; if not, then, after her death, it might go to the plaintiff. On the 1st of March, 1848, Crishnabaee married, and the payment was made to her by cre iting her in the plaintiff's books with the amount, which was to bear interest at 6 per cent. On the abovementioned date the plaintiff made Crishnabaee a present of Rs. 2,000, out of his own pocket, crediting the sum to her in his books, and agreeing that it should bear interest at the same rate as the other sum. The two sums remained in deposit with plaintiff until 18th March, 1881, when being no longer willing to keep the sums as a deposit with him, he informed Crishnabaee that he could no longer allow her interest at 6 per cent., but that he was willing to invest them in Government paper. Crishnabaee requested that the whole amount of principal and interest, amounting to Rs. 9,553, might be sent to her. On the 1st April, 1881, plaintiff received from the solicitor of the second defendant a notice stating that after Crishnabaee's death, the sum of Rs. 3,000 was to be divided among her children, and requesting plaintiff not to part with the moneys he held in deposit. Eventually plaintiff paid the moneys into court, to abide such order as the court might make. He was thereupon allowed to retire from the suit, by an order dated the 8th instant. At present the only sum at issue was Rs. 3,000, and the question was between Crishnabaee and her sons.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the only point at issue was whether the second defendant, Bhugwandas, as one of the children of Crishnabaee, had any beneficial interest in the sum of Rs. 3,000, subject to the life-interest of his mother in the income thereof. The only other point, contingent upon this (should it be found in the affirmative), was whether the second defendant was not entitled to have the sum invested in Government paper.

Mr. Lang argued that the right of Crishnabaee to her life-interest in the income of Rs. 3,000 left to her by her father, Nathoobhoy Ramdas, could not be interfered with. The second defendant, who claimed to have a beneficial interest in the moneys was not in existence when the devise was made, as Nathoobhoy died in the year 1843, whereas Crishnabaee married in 1848, that is, five years later. That being so, the young man had no right whatever to come forward and say that the money should not go into her mother's hands, but should be invested in Government paper. Mr. Lang referred to the Tagore case in support of his contention.

Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that the judgment in the Tagore case was not based upon the general principles of the Hindoo law,—at all events, it could not be followed as a precedent in the present suit. The doctrine laid down in the Tagore case did not apply to certain exceptional cases which were recognised therein.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the question was whether Bhugwandas Pranjeewandas, as one of the children of Crishnabaee, had any beneficial interest in the sum of Rs. 3,000. His Lordship was of opinion that, under the terms of the will, the second defendant could take nothing. The devise was made by Nathoobhoy in the year 1843, by which Crishnabaee was to receive Rs. 3,000 at the time of her marriage and had given to her a life-interest in the sum. After her death the moneys were to go to her children, or, if she died childless, they were to go to Sir Munguldas. The plaintiff having been allowed to retire from the suit, the question at present lay between the mother and her son. The testator died in the year 1843, and the marriage of Crishnabaee having taken place in 1848, her son Bhugwandas was not in existence at the time when the devise was made. According to the Tagore case, his Lordship held that Bhugwandas not having been born until about five years after his grandfather's death, could not take anything under the will of the testator. The judgment in the Tagore case was based on the general principles of the Hindu law, and was quite applicable to the present case. It was suggested that the court should declare what interest Crishnabaee took under the will of her father Nathoobhoy. But his Lordship abstained from giving any opinion on the matter, holding that it was both inexpedient and unnecessary to do so. Under these circumstances, he decided that the defendant had no beneficial interest in the sum of Rs. 3,000, which was ordered to be paid to the first defendant.

Mr. Lang.—There is also another sum of Rs. 2,000 paid into court.

His Lordship ordered that both these sums should be paid to Crishnabaee. As to costs, it was said by Mr. Lang that the suit was rendered necessary solely on account of the conduct of Bhugwandas, who should have seen that his right could not be sustained. But, in the opinion of his Lordship, Bhugwandas ought not to be saddled with the costs of the suit, as he had, under the will, a right to take the opinion of the court. The order, therefore, as to costs was that the defendants should bear their own costs respectively. The plaintiff was to receive his costs out of the Rs. 3,000.

## RAJPUTANA SKY-RACES.

THESE races, open to Rajputana, Central India, and Gujerat, will be held at Nasirabad at the end of October. The exact date and the prospectus will be published shortly.

A. C. T. BOILEAU, Lieut., R. A,
Hon. Secy., Rajputana Sky-Races.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain J. B. Chapman, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs. Leach and son, Miss Leach, Mr. A. Durlach, Lieut. J. Lewes, Mrs. Duncan, 3 children and European nurse, Mr. T. Yonng, Lieut. L. T. Bowles, and Lieut A. Masters.

For Brindisi—Mr. F. F. Hodger, a gentleman, Mr. D. Cameron, Col. J. A. Tillard, Lieut.-Col. Martin, C. B., Mrs. Martin and child, Major P. C. Story, Mr. G. E. Porter, Col. J. G. Holloway, Major W. F. Prideaux, and Major J. F. Free.

or Venice—Genl. A. Fraser.

## TENT-PEGGING AND TILTING AT THE RING.

THERE is to be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring for prizes on the Esplanade. The judges will be the Hon. J. N. Graham and Mr. J. G. Russel. The following are the rules fixed by the Committee:—

I. Prizes to be withheld unless there are at least five entries for each prize.

II. Prizes to be decided by best score in six entries.

III. The prizes to be—One for the best aggregate score at pegs and ring on horses; value Rs. 25. One for the best aggregate score at pegs and ring on ponies; value Rs. 20.

IV. Maximum pony height 13 hands and 2 inches.

V. No score to count unless the competitor is galloping, and if disqualified in any run for this reason the run nevertheless to count against him, in the same way as if he had missed the pegs or the ring.

VI. A competitor may try for two pegs in each run, placed at 50 yards apart, and each peg lifted out of the ground and retained on the point of the spear until the spear is returned to a perpendicular position spear blade uppermost shall count one, but the competitor must not stop galloping or turn between the two pegs.

VII. A ring carried off on the spear shall count one.

VIII. The competition to be confined to members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

IX. All disputes to

tion of England's power at home and abroad has been concluded, and the later sittings have been devoted to internal conflicts respecting the custody of the funds, which are very considerable in amount.

The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, is continuing his tour through the north-west, and has left Winnipeg for the west.

The formal transfer of authority in the Transvaal was effected on Monday, and the Boer Government immediately issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of the South African Republic. The native chiefs have quietly dispersed, although it is stated that their discontent is unabated. The native chief Secocoeni has been released.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr V V Bertelsen, B U C S.
Mr E W Oates, B U C S.
Lieut-Col W G Waterfield, C S I., B S C.
Lieut-Col R C R Clifford, B S C.
Major W Williamson, C I E, B S C.
Major J A D Gordon, B Inf.
Major A G Hartshorne, B I.
Major J E Campbell, B S C.
Major T H B Young, M S C.
Lieut T E McMahon, M S C
Col W C Anderson, C I E., Bo S C.
Col T W Pierce, Bo S C.
Lt.-Col W A Gillespie, Bo.
Surg.-Maj M M Mackenzie, Bo.

### GRANTED EXTENTION OF LEAVE.

Mr H G William, BCS, 3 mo.
Mr J R Maconachie, B C S, 12 mo.
Mr H F J Keen, BCS, 1 mo.
Mr D O Meiklejohn, B C S, 3 mo.
Mr J White, BUCS, 2 mo.
Mr J Dixon, BUCS, 6 mo.
Mr J B Goad, B U C S, 6 mo.
Mr J C Wyatt, B U C S., 2 mo.
Col T W R Boisragon C B, B S C, 6 mo.
Lieut-Col G A Way, B S C, 2 mo.
Major G R Grylls, B S C, 2 mo.
Capt H O Wodhouse, B S C, 1 year.
Lieut H D Gerrard, B S C., 6 mo.
Surg-Major J B White, B, 3 mo.
Surg T Moloney, M D, B, 6 mo.
Major H R Hope, M Cav., 6 weeks.
Lieut S W Jervis, M S C., 2 mo.
Mr J E Down, Bo U C S, 2 mo.
Mr. F. Reynolds, Bo U C S, 15 days.
Col W Barker, R Bo Eog, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F W R Fryer, B C S.
Mr A Lodiam, B U C S.
Mr L C Roberts, B U C S.
Mr J H Handley, B U C S.
Mr T Spratt, B U C S.
Mr C U B Taylor, B U C S.
Mr W H Wright, B U C S.
Mr G E McLeod, B U C S.
Mr T D Jameson, B U C S.
Lieut-Col E T Thackeray, V C, R B Eng.
Major W R Bundbury, BSC.
Major T L Lewis, B S C.
Major E W Smyth, B Inf.
Lieut. H M Mason, B S C.
Surg.-Major G W Jameson, B,
Mr G Waddington, Bo U C S.
Mr J G Single, Bo U C S.
Mr T Cooke, Bo U C S.
Mr W Morries, Bo U C S.
Col S de B Edwardes, Bo. I.
Major E V Stace, Bo S. C.

### CASUALTIES.

M P Edgeworth, Esq. late Bengal C S., July 30.
Rev E R Maddock, Chaplain Bengal Retired, Aug. 6.
Lieut C E Pollock, Bengal Staff Corps, Aug 8.
Lieut G A F Nichol, Bombay Retired, Aug. 1.

## THE MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The annual dinner of the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's Ministers was held on Saturday, August 6th. We give the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising to respond was received enthusiastically, said,—My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, the too kind and indulgent terms in which you, my Lord Mayor, have been pleased to give me a special share in the toast that you have proposed imposes upon me a labour more than usually difficult, lest I should arrogate to myself the benefit of your kind expressions. I well know, my Lord Mayor, to what feelings to ascribe them, and I will so far plead guilty to having a claim to them that for a long time and with my whole heart I have endeavoured to serve my country. (Cheers.) Byond that acknowledgment, which I hope is not too arrogant, I am bound to disclaim them. But, my Lord Myor, in the wide and comprehensive circle of your hospitality you, like many of your predecessors, are pleased to include Her Majesty's Minister; and the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers given on this occasion in the halls of this ancient and historic hall must always be one of considerable interest. Before such an assembly as you have gathered here, it is our pleasure—the pleasure of those who may be called upon to express their gratitude for your kindness—to render some account, however brief, of our stewardship. My first duty is to assure you that we are not insensible to the warmth of the reception which we have met with to-day, and that it will ever be with us an object of earnest endeavour to continue to merit your favourable judgment. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we have now for 15 months—not very long time—been in charge of the affairs of this great empire—a charge too weighty for human strength; for I do not hesitate to say that whatever be the exertions, nay, whatever be the capacity of any Government, however favourably constituted, it must be unequal to the enormous calls that are made upon it by the interests of this extended Empire. But, my Lord Mayor, when I look back upon those 15 months, I feel that they have been a period, though not long, yet of great, perhaps, in some respects of unusual, in some respects of painful interest, and that they have not been unmarked either at home or abroad. (Hear, hear.) So far as regards our domestic affairs, what I have to say must partake in no inconsiderable degree of the character of confession. It has been our paint experience to see that great and noble assembly, the greatest and noblest of all representative assemblies in the world, to which many of us here belong, in some degree disabled, in some degree dishonoured in the pursuit and accomplishment of its great work. Cheers.) Its regulations, intended for the defence of liberty, and especially for securing the liberty of individuals, have been employed for purposes for which they were not intended; and the weapons which the wisdom of the House of Commons has furnished for its defence against external foes have been turned by some, either ungrateful or at least erring, against itself. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we have seen a state of things arise which undoubtedly has created a necessity—a necessity which I do not doubt will be met by adequate measures—for considering, not merely the many and great subjects which demand the care of the Legislature of this country, but for considering perhaps in the very first place of all, the condition of the great instrument of legislation, on which the prosecution and defence of all your interests mainly depend. (Cheers.) A consequence of this partial paralysis has been that although the representatives of the people have never worked harder—I believe that when the matter is brought to the simple test of a statistical enumeration of nights and hours it may be found that they have never worked so hard—as during the Session that is now, I hope, drawing near to its conclusion, yet the results, we must admit, are disappointing. (Hear, hear.) We might have hoped, my Lord Mayor, in the course of this year under happier circumstances to have done something to meet those demands and those desires of the country for necessary changes in legislation which represent not revolutionary nor inconsiderate appetite for change, but the deliberate conviction of real necessities, necessities which ought to be met in deference to the true wants as well as wishes of this nation. (Cheers.) We have been, as your lordship has justly observed, almost entirely cut off from the discharge of our obligations in respect to those subjects. Something, again, of what we have been called upon to do has been the discharge of a duty most necessary, but yet most painful—most painful to any Government, especially painful to a Government which professes the Liberal creed; because we have been compelled by a sense of paramount duty to act for the purpose of a temporary restraint of liberty in one of the three kingdoms. My Lord Mayor, there is no one amongst those of our Irish fellow-countrymen who have denounced those measures who has more deeply lamented the necessity which has led to them than the members of Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) There is no one less likely to mistake the true nature of those measures than we are; for we know well that they have in them nothing of a character essentially remedial—that their necessary but humble and limited purpose is to bring about a state of things in which measures truly remedial may have scope to operate. And I trust, my Lord Mayor, that it may be permitted to us to add this year to the Statute-book—I must not speak with too great confidence of that which is still uncertain, and which depends in a great part upon wills and judgments other than our own—but I trust it may be in our power to add to the Statute-book a law which may have the effect of bettering the lot of millions of our fellow-creatures in Ireland, of improving the relations of classes of bringing the people into closer union with the institutions of their country, and thereby of contributing to that great work, the promotion of the stability and the happiness of the nation to which we are all, whatever may be our differences of political opinion, sincerely and cordially devoted. Such a measure, perhaps, though I fear it will stand nearly alone, may leave not altogether unhonoured the history of the Session of 1881. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it has sometimes been a matter of complaint that Liberal Governments gave too much of their attention to domestic legislation and did not allot a sufficient portion of their time to foreign politics and questions over sea. I do not think that charge will lie against the Government which is now in office. It has rarely happened that in the short period of 15 months a greater number of subjects of difficulty and of interest have addressed themselves—have forced themselves upon the attention of a Government than those which it has been our lot to encounter. I cannot, of course, look with unmixed satisfaction upon events in different parts of the globe where we have to record not merely the operations of peaceful and skilful diplomacy—not merely friendly correspondence which obtains between the different portions of this great Empire, but likewise carriages in more than one part of the world which have had their history unhappily written in blood. Yet, my Lord Mayor, I am thankful to believe that we have been travelling at least on the way towards peace, tranquility, and the promotion of the general interest. (Cheers.) If it is our lot to read from day to day accounts in part of actual strife, in part of still more anticipated in that mountainous country which borders on the north-western frontier of our Indian empire, yet surely we must derive from this experience some painful lessons. We cannot but feel strengthened in our conviction that it was a serious error to break up into pieces that which three years ago existed in that quarter of the globe, namely, an united and independent Afghanistan (cheers); and to do that with the result which has been most ingenuously recorded by Sir Frederick Roberts, viz., the result of writing once again in the heart of every Afghan in deep characters the record of a bitter hatred of the English name. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, I trust that whatsoever we may do will have no tendency to imprint more deeply that painful record in the hearts of the Afghan people, but that they will only have to recollect from us indications of a desire for their peace, their welfare, their independence, without jealousy, without apprehension, but with as much respect for their rights as we desire them to pay to ours. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, in another quarter of the globe where we have had to face a difficult state of things the Convention which is to establish peaceful, and, I hope, permanent, relations between us and the European community of the Transvaal has just been signed. And without too confidently reckoning upon the future, one statement I feel it my duty, my pleasant duty to make—namely, this, that during a complicated negotiation we have found on the part of the trusted leaders of the Boer population with whom our agents have been in constant communication nothing but a loyal, a zealous, and an intelligent desire to knit closely if they can the bonds of amity and goodwill between those whom they represent and the Queen whom they still desire to revere, and to acknowledge the relations which are now established between her and them. (Cheers.) I am sure, my Lord Mayor, of this—that there are no rival interests between us and them. There is no reason why if a sense of justice and right feeling prevail on the one side and on the other they should not grow up under the shadow and the external protection of this great and powerful empire, but with the enjoyment of that perfect freedom in the management of their own affairs which under another name, but under no other limitation, we practically accord to the people of every colony of this empire now in the enjoyment of responsible government. (Hear, hear.) And I am perfectly certain that our countrymen will never think that we have forfeited any title which we may possess to their confidence because, instead of paving the way to this result through bloodshed and through events which must have left behind them bitter and painful recollections, we have sought—casting aside every sentiment of false shame and false pride (loud cheers)—to walk in the path which as we thought was open before us, and to concede to them, without strife and without bloodshed, the very thing, neither more nor less, which we should have been glad to concede to them after the greatest military efforts and the most brilliant military success. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, coming nearer home to that portion of the world which has been associated during late years with so many anxious and excited feelings in this country—I mean the Levant, there I feel that the careful and skilful action of my noble friend the Foreign Secretary (cheers), who is not now among us owing to a temporary though rather severe indisposition, has been crowned with what must call decided success. From the credit of that success do not let me be supposed for one moment to exclude that able gentleman, long associated with the City of London as its representative, who, assuming at a moment's notice the function of diplomacy, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty, has proved his capacity, without apprenticeship, to take his rank among the most skilful and most successful of the diplomatists of the age. (Cheers.) When we came into office there were two territorial questions, and two only, remaining over from the discussion of the Treaty of Berlin, which, I may say, and I say it without in the slightest degree conveying any censure upon any one, had reached a state of stagnation. I mean the question of the frontier of Montenegro and the adjustment of territory contemplated by the treaty; and further, and, perhaps, yet more important, the settlement of the frontier of Greece. (Hear, hear.) Neither of these questions, I am glad to say, continues to form for us a subject of serious anxiety. (Cheers.) The principal part of the territory due to Montenegro has been long handed over; and substantially that question appears to have passed out of the region of controversy. In the case of Greece the result has been yet more satisfactory; for in the former instance I will not pretend to deny that something more than mere diplomacy was at work to bring about the desired result. A distinct indication that Europe was not to be trifled with was necessary before the requisite sense and conviction could be infused into those with whom we had to deal that the question must be practically handled and could no longer be treated and disposed of by mere words. (Hear, hear.) But, in the case of Greece, we have witnessed that which I think must fill every mind with satisfaction—namely, a large and considerable adjustment of territory, with the transfer of men under the yoke of despotic institutions and of an alien race to political fellowship with the people of their own blood, under representative institutions, under a system of freedom greatly analogous to our own, which has been accomplished, thanks to the firmness of the Powers, thanks to the concert of Europe, and thanks ultimately, I must say, to the good sense of the Sultan of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances it has been accomplished, I might almost say without an angry word, but certainly without the shedding, or the apprehension of the shedding, of one single drop of human blood. (Cheers.) Having now, I hope, to confess in regard to the non-performance of much that we could have hoped to have accomplished, we have also something to be thankful for in regard to the progress which we hope has been made towards the extension in the East of Europe of those institutions and that method of government and that more natural union under one government of races well adapted for the career of civilization to which we must eventually look as the foundation of all stable hopes of peace and prosperity in that quarter of the world. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I have been warranted, indeed compelled, by the toast you have been good enough to give and by the special nature of this occasion thus to run over in rude outline some of the transactions which have marked the interesting period since the present Government came into office. (Cheers.) I now turn for a moment to a more agreeable duty in which whatever taint of egotism you may have found in my previous observations will certainly no longer be discerned. I wished to call on this company to drink the health of the Lord Mayor, our kind and respected host. (Cheers.) I will not, my Lord Mayor, here dwell on the valuable co-operation which we have for years received from you as a trusted and distinguished representative of the people within the walls of Parliament. I see in you one marked by your office as among the very first of the citizens of London. I see in you, also, and in the very name you bear, a vivid reminiscence of that connection between this country and its colonies which all of us are delighted to cherish. For, my Lord Mayor, there is no more idle conception among all the vain imaginations that fill the atmosphere of politics than the conception which now and then finds vent that there are in this country a party of men who are insensible to the great dignity and the great duties connected with the maintenance of the colonial empire of England. (Hear, hear.) There have been occasions for gathering round the nature of that colonial empire. It may have been valued in wrong ways; but there is no man, I believe, worthy of the name of a statesman—no man known to me in the sphere of political life—who is not sensible that the business of founding and of cherishing those colonies is one which has been so distinctly intrusted by Providence to the care of the people of this country that we should almost as soon think of renouncing the very name of Englishmen as of renouncing the very great duties which passing beyond the seas, are imposed upon us in regard to the more distant, but not less true portions of this great British Empire. (Cheers.) Your own name, my Lord Mayor, and that of your family is an apt symbol of that connexion, because there has been no family for half a century, as I can well recollect, in the great Australian colonies—which, perhaps, more than any other exhibit the true colonizing genius of this country—no family which has been more distinguished none which has contributed more effectually to the development of those living communities. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, in every capacity, viewing you as a citizen of London, viewing you as the head of the head of the municipalities of England, viewing you as a respected colleague in Parliament—viewing you as associated by family and personally bound up with the connexion between this country and her colonies, and, lastly, as our kind and liberal host, I have the greatest pleasure, with your permission, in asking this company to drink cordially to the health of the Lord Mayor. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, observed that never was there a period in the history of our colonial empire when there existed a stronger feeling of loyalty to this country among the colonists than at the present time; and he felt sure that the words just uttered by the Prime Minister would still further cement the kind and cordial feeling which he trusted would ever prevail between the colonies and the mother country. (Hear, hear.) The Lord Mayor then proposed the "Houses of Parliament." He said:—The House of Peers is alike distinguished for its historic names and for the great eloquence which marks its debates. I may say that I think the present hereditary Chamber has never been called upon to perform more important duties than those which have devolved upon it during this week. There is one feature in the House of Lords which we must all have noticed, and that is that it always yields to the deliberately recorded judgment of the nation, and shows its willingness to subordinate its own opinion when that judgment has been authoritatively and distinctly pronounced. (Hear.) I trust that the result of the deliberations of the House of Lords at the present time will tend to promote the interests of the sister kingdom and of the nation at large. (Hear, hear.) As to the House of Commons, there can be no doubt that a great deal of obstruction has interfered with the regular business of that branch of the Legislature, and that during this Session very little work has been accomplished. I trust that measures will be taken to prevent obstruction interfering in future with the useful efforts of legislation, and that the House of Commons may still retain its high character as the first representative assembly in the world. (Cheers.) His lordship then gave the toast, coupling with it the names of the Earl of Kimberley and the Marquis of Hartington.

The Earl of Kimberley, in returning thanks for the House of Lords, remarked that if there was one characteristic more than another which distinguished that Assembly it was the rapidity and efficiency with which its transaction of business was accomplished, and that with the smallest amount of talk. (Cheers and laughter.) The Lord Mayor had referred to passing events. He should only express his conviction that the House of Lords, which had always known what was its due place in the legislation of the country, and which had never forgotten there were other privileges and other interests besides those which it directly represented, would upon this, as upon former occasions, prove faithful to its high trust. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Hartington, on rising to respond for the House of Commons was cheered. He said,—I believe it is usual on occasions of this kind that, in proposing a toast, the proposer says everything of a complimentary character which he can think of, and that, in responding to such a toast, the person on whom that duty falls, while modestly disclaiming some of the compliments that have been showered upon the institution which he represents, nevertheless succeeds in appropriating the most substantial part of them to himself. (Cheers and laughter.) I have observed that to-night, warned, perhaps by some words which fell from the Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor has not thought it his duty to pass any very high eulogium upon the conduct of the present House of Commons during this Session (a laugh); and I can assure you that I have no intention upon this occasion of claiming for that House any greater credit than his lordship has been willing to assign to it, or than you may be willing to confer on it. (A laugh.) When the history of this Session is written it will be found to be mainly a record of the achievements of one man. (Loud cheers.) I am not speaking of the possible results of the Session in after history; because that none of us can know; but I speak merely of the Parliamentary history of the Session; and I say it will be a record of the energy and the resolution—of the knowledge and the resource—with which one man has conducted one great measure through the House of Commons under singular difficulties. (Cheers.) Putting aside the achievement and the history of the passage of that Bill through the House of Commons, I think there will be little to record of the present Session as a great waste of power. (Hear, hear.) time and a minister has already referred to this The Prime Minister has said that never has Parliament subject, and he has Session. (Hear, hear.) But I had a more laborious mitted that, in spite of the think it must be admitted that, in spite of the laborious character of the Session, the result will have been entirely inadequate. In saying this, however, I see no reason for despondency, or for alarm, or one moment to change the opinion which I previously formed—as to the character of the present House of Commons. (Cheers.) I believe that no House of Commons of greater many better judges than myself, men of great ever contained within its walls more of greater ability, of great industry and energy, showing this devotion to the public service; and in saying this I do not desire to make any exception as to any quarter of the House. Of course, I am bound to say, the palm to our own friends and our own supporters who have, I must say, throughout this trying Session, shown the most extraordinary patience, forbearance, moderation, and self-sacrifice. (Cheers.) But although I give them the palm, I do not make any exception in regard to any quarter of the House. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, to what conclusion are we to come? Are we to suppose, are we to believe, that because the House of Commons, composed of such excellent materials, has failed adequately to do the work which it was sent to do, Parliamentary institutions as now constituted are no longer competent to meet the wants and requirements of the country? I am far from forming any such conclusion. (Cheers.) I believe that in every engine the first essential is to have adequate power and good materials, but that, however adequate your power or however excellent the your materials, the engine cannot be an efficient one unless it has received from the aid of the mechanic all that nice adjustment of its parts and movements which is necessary for its harmonious working. (Cheers.) And so it is in the case of this Legislative Machine. I believe that we have all the power behind us in the expressed will and voice of the people that is required for efficiency. (Hear, hear.) I have said that we have within our walls the best materials that can be required; and all that is needed is the application of some of the mechanic's art in order to put into gear and render more harmonious the working of some parts of our legislative machine, which are no longer competent for the work they have to do. (Cheers.) We can have no better wish for the House of Commons and no better wish for the country than that during the recess, which I hope we may shortly be permitted to enjoy, we may have the leisure, and I trust the ability to devise those reforms which are necessary to restore the House of Commons to its ancient efficiency. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bright, yielding to loud and persistent calls for a supplementary speech from him, said,—I think, my Lord Mayor, I have some right to complain of the state of disorganization. I will not say of the City, but of that portion of your subjects who are assembled here to-night. (Laughter.) It was perfectly well known that you had an arrangement upon a sheet of paper, according to which you asked certain members of the party to address the company. I had expected not to be one of the speakers, and the pleasure being permitted to enjoy that tranquil obscurity in which persons have the advantage of listening and the privilege of remaining silent was one to which I thought on this occasion I might aspire. (Cheers and laughter.) But I observe that the programme of the evening has been varied already spoken—the Prime Minister, Lord Hartington, and Lord Kimberley—have come hot from the Houses of Parliament which they represent. (Cheers and laughter.) That reminds me of an observation which my dear friend the late Mr. Cobden once narrated to me. He told me that at the end of a Session a member of the House who had a yacht, and who spent the autumn in the Mediterranean, invited him to go with him, saying that he would invite three or four other members of the House, and that they would all have a nice time of it. Mr. Cobden replied that he had seen so much of hon. members during the Session that he did not wish to see another for other six months to come. (Laughter.) However, I have also come in some degree hot from one of the Houses of Parliament; and I feel disposed, with your permission, to make a few observations as to the length of the Session, the arduous nature of our work, and the generally unproductive way in which much of our time has been expended. In fact, we begin to think that the House of which we are members—which is a very respectable, and is considered historically to be a very honourable body—is, after all, a little too old, and wants repairs of an extensive character. (Cheers and laughter.) We know that in times past, the House of Commons had little to do except to engage in faction fights. (A laugh.) In those days —the days to which the Prime Minister has referred —when our great Colonial Empire did not exist, the House had much less to do than it has now. The United Kingdom was much less populous, the trade was much less, our colonies for the most part did not then exist as such; and not very long ago even our Indian Empire did not exist under the authority of the British Crown. At that time the House itself was composed of not quite 500 members, and its position was very curious. I can give you an anecdote about that which may be a little amusing. A good many years ago now, Lord Palmerston made an extraordinary speech in the House of Commons, when a vote of censure had been passed against him by the House of Lords in connexion with one of those mistakes—one of the good many mistakes—which he made in his foreign policy. He spoke for four hours and 40 minutes. Somebody said—I think it was Mr. Disraeli—that he spoke from the end of one day to the dawn of the next. The day after that great speech I went to Mr. Lee, then a clerk at the table of the House, and a very old man, and I said to him "How do you judge of that speech of Lord Palmerston's as compared with the speeches of men whom we have been taught to believe were the giants of the past generation?" Mr. Lee said, "I think not one of them ever made a speech equal to that," (a laugh). The train passed at the usual hour when all the distance signals were off. It was travelling at a very unusual speed with the distance signal at danger. The distance signal of the West Cabin within sight of Witness was at danger when the Manchester express passed his distance signal. It was kept on all the time and not taken off at all. The West Cabin home signal was taken off before he took off his. The driver whistled after passing the West Cabin. The speed was 30 or 40 miles an hour. The steam was off.

The bulletin issued this morning by the house surgeon of the infirmary states that the majority of the injured are doing well. Swift and Mrs. Mitchell are still in a dangerous state.—*Evening Standard.*

## MR. DILLON'S RELEASE FROM PRISON.

In the House of Commons on August 8th,

Mr. Hopwood asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the announcement made in the morning papers that Mr. John Dillon had been released from Kilmainham Gaol was correct.

Mr. W. E. Forster said it was true. A letter was sent to the governor of the prison in the following terms:—

"I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that a representation having been made to his Excellency that Mr. John Dillon's life would be endangered by further confinement, his Excellency has been pleased to order his release. Therefore, upon the receipt of this letter, discharge Mr. Dillon, and give him a copy of this letter."

That letter was written for this reason: On Thursday last he received a report from the medical officer of the prison stating that he believed Mr. Dillon's life would be endangered by further confinement. He was surprised to get that letter, because, although the health of Mr. Dillon was not strong, the last information he received was from the inspector of the prison, Mr. Barlow, who, on the 8th of July, reported that he had seen Mr. Dillon, who told him that he was well, and that he did not think his health had suffered since he entered the prison. Mr. Barlow said that Mr. Dillon seemed to him to be very delicate, but did not appear to be more so than when he first saw him in prison three months ago. On receiving that report he telegraphed at once to two independent medical gentlemen to go down to Cilmainham and ask for a consultation with Dr. Carter, and make a report. They saw Mr. Dillon, but he refused to allow himself to be examined. (Hear.) After consulting with Dr. Carter, and then seeing his report and obtaining all the information they could, they saw the report of Dr. Kenny, Mr. Dillon's private medical officer, which entirely confirmed Dr. Carter's statement that life would be endangered by further confinement. That being the case, he thought, and his colleagues agreed with him, that under the circumstances Mr. Dillon should be immediately discharged, and that the discharge should not depend upon any condition. (Hear.)

## MR. BRADLAUGH'S EXCLUSION FROM PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst.,

Mr. Labouchere wished to know what the Government intended to do with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh. (A laugh.) He believed that the resolution of April last, which precluded Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath, and that the subsequent resolution which prevented him from taking a seat in the House were Sessional orders, and would lapse at the end of the session. The object he had at present in the commencement of next session Mr. Bradlaugh would present himself and endeavour to take the oath and his seat. He (Mr. Labouchere) would ask the Prime Minister whether, when Mr. Bradlaugh took that course, he might hope that he would be supported in what he regarded as his constitutional right by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Gladstone said the resolution which prevented Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath at the table being a Sessional resolution would cease at the end of the Session. If next Session Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself and claimed to take the oath, Her Majesty's Government would deem it their duty to take a course which would carry out in a reasonable manner the intention of the House. (Hear.)

In answer to Mr. Gibson,

The Speaker said the order which forbade Mr. Bradlaugh taking the oath was not a standing order, and would terminate with the Session.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the right hon. gentleman in the chair whether the resolution of the 20th of April, which precluded Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath, would lapse at the end of the Session.

The Speaker said it was not a standing order, and would, therefore, expire with the Session.

Mr. T. O'Connor asked the Prime Minister, in reference to the answer he had given to the hon. member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere), whether, when he brought in a measure dealing with Mr. Bradlaugh, he would take means to secure the attendance and the vote in its favour of the Liberal members of the Liberal majority by whose defection Mr. Bradlaugh had been excluded.

Mr. Gladstone said that with reference to the contingency which it was supposed might arise next Session, he hoped the hon. member would kindly exercise his patience until that contingency arose.

Mr. Fuleston asked the hon. member for Northampton whether under the circumstances he would go on with his resolution.

Mr. Labouchere.—Certainly not.

## THE RETROCESSION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Lord Brabourne, in the House of Lords on Aug. 12, asked the noble earl the Secretary for the Colonies whether any portion of the old Transvaal State territory was excluded from the new State, as recommended in the instructions to the Royal Commissioners, whether the noble earl could state what the new boundaries would be, and whether any future papers to be presented in reference to the Transvaal would comprise a map of the new State.

The Earl of Kimberley said it had been decided, after full consideration, not to sever from the new State any portion of the territory which belonged to the old State. The external boundaries of the future Transvaal State would be—on the south as at present; on the south-east the boundaries of Zululand and Swaziland as lately defined under the authority of Her Majesty's Government; on the east the boundaries of Lydenburg and Zoutpansberg as at present recognized; on the north the Limpopo River; on the north-west and west the boundaries as laid down in 1880 by the Colonial Government; and on the south-west the boundary of the Keate Award territory, as recommended. The new boundary line proceeds from Ramathlabama in a southerly direction till it reaches the Hart River below the Salt Pans, thence along that river to Mamusa, and thence through Koppie Inkel to the boundary of Griqualand West, midway between the Vaal and Hart Rivers. It will leave within the Transvaal all occupied Boer farms held on title, except portions of two, and exclude about 75 registered but unoccupied farms, the titles to which will be cancelled, the owners receiving such compensation as the Volksraad may assign. It will leave outside the Transvaal the Barolong Chiefs Montsioa and Moshete, the Korama Chief Massouw, and the Batlapin Chief Maukoroane, Mathlabani, and the ex-Chief Gasibone. A map of the new State would be included in any future papers in reference to the Transvaal to be laid on the table.

## SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BLACKBURN.

On Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., a collision of a serious nature occurred at Blackburn Station, and caused the loss of four lives, with serious injuries to several other passengers, as well as to three railway servants. The 225 Lancashire and Yorkshire Midland express from Manchester to Edinburgh and Glasgow through Hellifield ran into a stationary Liverpool train. The engines and three carriages in each train were broken up. The van of the Manchester train was completely smashed, but the guard escaped with a few bruises and a slightly fractured leg. The passengers injured were got out in less than half an hour, and 17 were sent to the infirmary. Mr. Charles Lomax Tiplady, an accountant, of Blackburn, and Mrs. Hargreaves, of the Commercial Inn, Darwen, died at the station, and an old lady from Carlisle, name unknown, soon afterwards. Victoriano G. de Ysasi, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn, and Mrs. Swift, Butler-street, Bradford, died in the infirmary. The injured now lying there are John Lathom, Liverpool; James Morrow, Bradford; John Swift, Bradford; John Leach, Ann Leach, and James Leach, Bradford; Joseph Barnett and Mrs. Ferguson, Argatria; Mrs. Mitchell, Accrington; Miss Cardiff and Mary Bashall, Southport; Deborah and Elizabeth Sharples, Oswaldtwistle; Mr. West, Great Northern Railway Company, Leeds; James Bedford, Burnley; Mrs. Haythornthwaite, 5, Victoria-place, Liverpool; R. T. Durant, firm of Durant and Co, Royal Exchange, Manchester; Jane Stinger, Appleby, near Penrith; and James Wilson France, Ploughboy-place, Bolton. The injuries received by 13, Yorkshire are particularly serious. The driver of the last Manchester engine escaped with broken arm of the Marquises, but his fireman was badly hurt. and a few of the stationary engine was carried to The driver, with fractured leg. The traffic on the the infirmary completely stopped, and gangs of men were line was engaged up to a late hour in removing the *débris*. The accident is attributed on all hands to a want of brake power in the Manchester express. The driver did apply the brake (a patent Westinghouse), but the train only slackened its speed very little. The inquiry as to the cause of the disaster will be fomally opened to-day.

The arrangements which caused the collision are briefly these. The Liverpool train reaching Blackburn at 3-6 p.m. brings a number of passengers from Scotland, in a Midland composite carriage, which is attached to the express from Manchester on its arrival. The latter was punctual, and it was the duty of the driver to pull up in time to stop before he reached the point at which the other engine stood in the very centre of the station. The line from Darwen to Blackburn is a heavy falling gradient, and the train ran down rapidly into Blackburn with steam shut off.—*Times.*

A Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the collision was opened at Blackburn Station on Thursday afternoon by Colonel Yolland. All the chief officials of the Company, and two representatives of the inventor of the Westinghouse brake, were present.—Thomas Dawson, driver of the Liverpool and Todmorden train, was the first Witness. He said he knew nothing of the collision until it occurred, and he had then just opened his regulator to start for Yorkshire. The time was 3-15. He heard a slipping sound behind just at the moment of the collision, which he thought was caused by the reversal of the Manchester express engine.—Richard Sutton, the fireman, said the express engine had steam on. When he first heard it it was just coming into the station. He did not see that the steam shut off, and could not say whether the engine was reversed or not.—Joseph Sharples, guard of the same train, said he did not foresee the collision. He was near the engine of his own train, and was coming out for it to start when the collision occurred. Two composite carriages at the end of his train behind the van were broken up altogether. A Midland bogie carriage, just taken off the rear, was also damaged, but the rest of his train was not damaged, and it proceeded to Todmorden.—William Whipp, fireman of the engine Vesuvius, which shunted the Midland bogie carriage, said he was on the engine along with Samuel Redford, who was at present in the Blackburn Infirmary. He saw the Manchester express first at the end of the platform outside the station; its engine whistled. The steam was off, and he remained off until the driver had reversed his engine. That was just as the express was coming under the roof of the station. The collision occurred in the centre of the station. Witness jumped off his engine and ran away. The express would be running at something like twenty miles an hour. He did not notice whether the brake blocks of the express engine or the train were on or off. Reversing the engine would be the best course to take if the brake was out of order.—Ezekiel Howard, stationmaster at Blackburn, said he was on the middle platform of the station when the collision occurred. He foresaw it, and signalled for the Todmorden train to get out of the way. He did not know whether the brakes were applied. He saw the four uninjured carriges in the rear removed. The brake blocks on them were not in contact with the wheels; but as to the brakes of the van, two other carriages, and engine, he could not speak. The engine was reversed, it came under the station roof, but he could see it was impossible to stop it in time to prevent the collision. It was the duty of the signalman at the West Cabin, just outside the station, to keep his home signal at danger when there was a train in the station until a train in the rear was brought to a standstill, and then to signal it in by means of a green hand flag. The weather was rather dull. The express was running at full speed, over 30 miles an hour. The inquiry was adjourned to 9-30 this morning.

The inquiry was resumed at Blackburn to-day (Friday, August 12,) before Colonel Yolland.—Jas. Livesl, district traffic inspector, said that when a train was standing in the station the home signal should be at danger until an incoming train had come almost to a stand, then lowered, and train let in slowly.—James Graham, signalman, said he had taken the home signal for the Manch express, when the train might have been a mile away. He had taken off the signal before the express came in sight. When it came in sight he did not observe its progress particularly. Saw the train pass his cabin. The driver whistled for the distance signal before he passed it. The train passed at the usual time when all the distance signals were off. It was travelling at a very unusual speed with the distance signal at danger. The distance signal of the West Cabin within sight of Witness was at danger when the Manchester express passed his distance signal. It was kept on all the time and not taken off at all. The West Cabin home signal was taken off before he took off his. The driver whistled after passing the West Cabin. The speed was 30 or 40 miles an hour. The steam was off.


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